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[From the Washington Star.

THE JOHN M. BOTTS LETTER.—As there have been many misrepresentations in regard to a letter written by John M. Botts to Hon. George S. Smith, Treasurer of the Virginia State Government, declining (for reasons stated therein) the position of United States Senator from Virginia, Mr Smith transhesus with the original letter for publication, in order that Mr. Botts may be set right before the country. It is as follows:

"ALBEMR, CULPEPPER COUNTY, }
VIRGINIA, January, —— }

"DEAR SIR: I have received the letter of Mr. S., in which he urges in very earnest terms that I should accept a seat in the Senate of the United States at the hands of the Legislature now in session in Alexandria, an election which he seems to think I have no right to decline, as the friends of the Union everywhere desire it.

"Permit me to say, my good sir, that I fully appreciate the honor designed, which is beyond anything that I have reason to expect, now or hereafter, from any other source; but, high and dignified as is the position of United States Senator, which in ordinary times is one that might reasonably satisfy the ambition of any modest man, yet in the present condition of the country and of the State of which I am *"native here and to the manner born,"* I could not with propriety, and with my convictions of duty, accept any appointment at the hands of either of the *usurious governments* now exercising legislative powers over any of the dismembered fragments of what once constituted the proud and revered old Commonwealth of Virginia.

"And in taking the position I have done in reference to the rebellion, I have been actuated by no sordid considerations, and by no selfish desire to advance my political or personal fortunes; but it has been forced upon me by the *clear, unclouded, conscientious, and overwhelming* convictions of my best judgment, free from all passion, prejudice, or ambition.

"From the present aspect of affairs, as they appear from the stand-point I occupy, it looks as if the day was not very far distant when (if never) I may be of some service in healing those dissensions and discords (growing out of the grossest misrepresentations and frauds) that now divide the nation, the State, and almost every locality, to a greater or less extent, and which, though smothered for the time, have never yet been extinguished; but this can only be done, *if at all*, by adhering firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles of a long life, which have 'grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength,' until they have become a part of my second nature. In other words, I must be free from the shadow of suspicion, *from any reservation* whatever, to my unselfish patriotism or the disinterested integrity of my purpose, to which the acceptance of office might subject me to.

"The extent of my aspirations for the present is to return 'good for evil' to this once venerable and venerated, but now poor, downtrodden, shattered, heartlessly sacrificed, and dilapidated old 'Mother of States,' that has reduced to her present miserable condition by her leading and trusted statesmen, who, with miscalculation upon miscalculation, and blunder upon blunder, with every prophecy and promise unfulfilled, have been groping their way in Siberian darkness, and with the most inexcusable ignorance, after a phantom, engendered by a corroded and diseased imagination, which was excited by a heartless selfishness, and insane ambition to perpetuate their own power, that has been without a parallel in the history of the world.

"I am aware that my counsels for the past three years have been spurned and derided, and my person even threatened with violence by many who once looked with a more charitable and friendly eye upon my suggestions and advice. I have reason to think this hallucination is passing off, and is being rapidly dissipated by the terrible ordeal to which the fortunes of the South have been subjected, and it may be—at least I am not without hope—that at a future day I may *in some way* stand as a link between the North and the South, by which the chain that once bound them together may again connect them, and *the olive complexion it must soons at last;* for neither passion nor prejudice, nor suffering nor want, nor hunger nor pride, nor strife, can endure forever, and the time must come when men will look at things as they are, and no longer core their eyes at bright middles, and sweet the sin does nue shine, because they desire to shut out the sun.

"For these and many other reasons not necessary to enumerate here, I must beg to be excused for respectfully declining the high position to which it is proposed to elevate me.

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
"JOHN M. BOTTS."

INDIANA ITEMS.—We clip the following items from the Indianapolis Journal of Tuesday:

The 26th Pennsylvania Battery, which passed through here on New Year's day on its way home with 80 men, arrived yesterday on its return to the field with 157 men. That's the way to recruit.

Ninety-six men belonging to old regiments were forwarded to the field last week by Capt. Raschig, twenty-two of whom were deserters arrested and delivered here by Provost Marshals.

Preparations have already commenced in this city for extensive building this spring and summer, both of business and dwelling houses.

Beck's old gun-shop, on Washington street, between Pennsylvania and Delaware, has given place to elegantly fitted up rooms to be occupied as a clock store.

The court-house is undergoing extensive interior repairs. The old circuit court room has long needed renovating and rearranging.

Two or three cases of small-pox and several of varioloid occurred at Camp Carrington about two weeks ago, but within the last eight days it has entirely disappeared from among the troops.

One clothing store in Indianapolis recently sold in one day to soldiers $2,800 worth of clothing.

There are now sixty persons confined in the Marion county jail, and all parties arrested have to be confined in the government building or engine house.

Fifty-one rebel guerillas arrived in the city from Louisville yesterday morning, and were sent to Camp Morton. They were captured near Paris, Ky., in the latter part of December.

Ninety-one new recruits for different Michigan batteries passed through the city yesterday on their way south. They left Grand Rapids on last Friday evening. They took dinner at the Soldiers' Home.

A soldier belonging to the 11th Cavalry was shot by the provost guard, night before last, while attempting to escape after being arrested. He was several times commanded to halt but refused, and the guard fired upon [illegible] him mortally.

NEW SPRING CAMPAIGN.—The Chattanooga correspondent of the New York World, writing under date of the 13th inst, says:

At Chattanooga the army is preparing for immediate operations. Chattanooga is now a base, well stored with munitions of war. The roads are in better condition than were expected. The writer believes Gen. Logan, with the 15th corps, who has moved from Huntsville, will strike for Rome, Ga., to operate on Johnston's flank. Grant will move against Johnston, assuming Logan's destination to Rome to be correct. Gen. Sherman's force will be ample for the purpose it is intended to accomplish soon, if Mobile should be the ultimate object.

We find in an English paper the sen-

RICHMOND, KY., Feb 8, 1864.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

In the Journal of Feb. 4 h, there was a full, yet heart-rendering account of the execution of B. S. Dodd, as spy, at Knoxville. In compliance with his parents' request, I send you a copy of his last letter to his father, written on day before the execution, together with a brief notice of his character. Knowing that your kind heart will prompt you to offer any consolation, however bare, to the mourning parents, I do not hesitate to ask you to publish the two letters. You, too, have sustained an irreparable loss, but your crieflis robbed of the keen anguish the bitter poignancy which these parents now experience.

Ephraim S. Dodd was born in Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky., the 29th of May, 1839. His father is, and has ever been, a true Union man—firm and unwavering in his principles. Ephraim was his only child. He was endowed with talents of a high order, was pleasing and winning in his manners, and won as if by magic the hearts of all who knew him. He was brave, tuitiful, and affectionate when a child, and time only he more fully developed those traits; and he grew up such a man as only a gifted and aspiring boy will make. An intimate friend of his remarked to me when he heard the sad tidings, "All that any one could ask for was found in that boy."

Six years ago, at the age of eighteen, he went to Texas; his frequent letters home, so full of affection, so buoyant with life and hope, were a source of the greatest pleasure and happiness to his parents and friends. He was opposed to secession, and voted against it in Texas, but, like many a noble spirit, he was lured into the vortex. He was at home when the rebels were in Kentucky, was in excellent health, and spoke in glowing terms of the bright future that hope whispered was in store for him. He told his step-mother, for whom he cherished a deep affection, that he did not believe he would ever be killed on the battle-field, and most eloquently, to her, he described his love for the pure-hearted young girl who he was waiting for at his bride. He regretted so much the demoralization in the army, and told an intimate friend of his that twice since he had been in the army he had been induced to take a drink, but that he had resolved never again to taste intoxicating liquors. He told his step-mother that he did not know one card from another, but devoted all his idle moments to reading and to his journal. His last letter home before this one was written the 21st of last April. He was then with his command, and had been all the time since leaving the State. Very gradually has the terrible truth at last forced itself upon his parents. For many days nothing confirmed the fearful rumor, and while the suspense was deeply painful, they could still hope that it was false, or that it was some one else of the name, selfish as was that thought. It could not, they thought, be their only child—their proud, handsome, noble boy, who had on the sacrificial suffered an ignominious death. Died,

"While all to get around him which he gave
A charm to earth and make it bless to live."

But at last the soul-sickening truth has fallen with a crushing, deadly weight, upon the hearts that loved him. But almost more heavily than all did it strike his gray-haired father. This terrible war has made many a home desolate, and has caused many hearts to ache, but it has never made so sad and lonely a home, or caused such deep anguish as this.

L. S.

KNOXVILLE JAIL, Jan. 6, 1864.

Mr. Travis Dodd, Richmond, Ky:

MY DEAR FATHER: Under far different circumstances from those by which I was surrounded when I last wrote I seat myself to write you this letter. I am under close guard and under sentence of *death*, pronounced against me by a court-martial held in this city. I was captured in Sevier county, sixteen miles southeast of this place, while on my way to rejoin my command with Longstreet.

By referring to the map you will notice Loudon, on the Holston river, on the railroad running from Chattanooga to Knoxville. After Longstreet came up from Bragg's army to Knoxville, preceded by our division of cavalry, our wagon trains (cavalry) came up to Loudon. I had not been with the command since Bragg's retreat from Tullahoma to Bridgeport and the line of the Tennessee river. I being horse in the retreat, and it is almost impossible to get them in Georgia.

After we came to London I bought a horse for the purpose of trading for a better one, and went with a detail from camp up the Little Tennessee for that purpose. While we were out I got a horse, but the Federal troops, coming up from Chattanooga to relieve Burnside, got possession of the country, our trains going on to the army in my absence. We started to go through Blount county and Sevier, along the foot of the mountains to Strawberry Plains, in Jefferson county, to where we understood Longstreet was. There were nine or ten of us together, but we got separated in the dark, and but three of us went on together.

We went on to Maryville, and there our horses were captured. We ran into the Federal pickets, were fired upon, run across a field; one of the boys with me had his horse fall with him; my saddle turned, bridle broke, and my animal got away; the third man jumped from his horse, and thus we lost our horses. We made our way out on foot, came around the town some seven miles above to Little River, where we lay up the next day in the woods, and at night crossed the river and came to a Mr. Hiram Bogle's, to whom I had been referred by Major Pugh, of Blount, as a good Southern man.

We got something to eat, staid there till the next evening, then got directions to Timothy Chandler's, in Sevier county. We missed the way two or three times, and had to stop and inquire. We passed near to where some Home Guards were camped, finally found Mr. Chandler's, got something to eat, and directions. Twas dark and rainy; 10 o'clock at night. We went to his barn and concluded to get in the straw and stay till next night and then go through. We thought we could make it. The next day the Home Guards got in our track, searched the barn, found the two men that were with me, and then myself. I had on a blue Federal overcoat and blue pants when captured; the pants are our uniform.

I was tried by the court-martial as a spy, but the charge and specifications could not be sustained. Yet they have condemned me to be hung as a spy, the execution to take place day after to-morrow, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. I feel prepared to meet my fate as a soldier, and firmly rely upon God's promises to me in the premises. I feel and know that my past life has not been in accordance with the commands laid down in the Bible; but yet I know that he is able to save; all that is required is a full surrender of heart, which I freely give, relying implicitly on the promises of His Holy Word for acceptance.

I am treated as kindly by the guard as I could be under the circumstances. The Rev. Mr. Martin, of the Presbyterian church, is visiting me, and affords me much consolation; also Mr. Hollington, chaplain of the 11th Ohio, and the chaplain of the post, Mr Bean. I feel, dear father and mother, that, if I suffer the penalty to-morrow, the exchange of worlds will be for the better, and that I shall join my sainted mother in Heaven, there to worship and adore my God through endless futurity. I want you to give my love (after accepting for yourself and my mother the deepest of my heart) to all my friends. Do not grieve for me, my dear parents, for I am having a world full of crime and sin for one of perfect bliss. I can say no more.

Your loving son, E. S. DODD,
Private co. D, Terry's Texas Rangers.

To my parents, Mr. Travis Dodd and Mrs. Nannie Dodd, Richmond, Ky.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 4, 1864.

The President calls for five hundred thousand men! This fact leaves the three hundred thousand heretofore required, and is, therefore, a call for only an additional two hundred thousand.

It is known that this call so promptly flows the last in order to secure, be cool all question, a sufficient force to close the war the present year.

It has been rendered necessary by the large number of veterans re-enlisted in the field and credited upon the last call, and from evidence received by the Government that a conscription is uniting the entire male population of the South into the ranks for a final struggle.

By act of Congress the large bounties will cease March 1st. If the quota be not filled by that date, the draft will follow March 10th.

It is especially important that vigorous efforts be immediately made in counties which failed to furnish their quota under the last call. If, to the former deficit, the debt arising from the new call be added, it will make the draft in such counties very severe. County and township authorities are therefore urged to give immediate attention to the matter, and to organize, by systematic effort, to raise the men.

The apportionment of the quota for the new call will be published as soon as definitely ascertained.

Under this call no additional new regiments will be organized, but recruiting of those already in the field will devote their whole time to their completion.

Officers recruiting for old regiments, and veterans on furlough, are called upon to throw their whole energy into the work of filling up their respective regiments, sending to the front of gratitude which Indiana owes them for their unnumbered gallant acts.

It is one more occasion for Indiana to lead in the supply of men to maintain our Government in the war with this rebellion, and thereby hasten its ter-minination.

By order of Gov. Morton.
HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General U. S. V.

A report was circulated in Dublin that agents of the Federal Government were in and would receive volunteers the next day at the Phœnix Park, whereupon a large concourse of the people assembled—showing a good disposition in the matter—but it was a hoax.

They are experimenting in the cultivation of tea in California, and have almost learned to believe that the tea-plant will grow anywhere that the mercury [illegible]

[For the Louisville Journal.]
SANITARY CONTRIBUTIONS, &c.

The following amounts from the following places and persons are thankfully received and carefully forwarded from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., viz.:

FROM HARTFORD, KY.

A. L. Morton	$5 00	Wm. Ison-subers	$ 00
D. Wier	2 00	M. Taylor	2 00
Mrs. Kirk & daughter	2 00	Mrs. M. Taylor	3 00
Mrs. Rose	3 00	R. Gibson	5 00
W. Hardwick	2 00	M. Miller	2 00
Wm. Gillasby	2 00	Mrs. Morton	3 00
W. H. Nall	2 00	Mrs. Maury	4 0
Mr and Mrs. Dill	7 00	Mr. Mrs. Harrison	4 00
Miss. Mosely	3 00	J. B. Bennett	2 00
Mrs. Patterson	2 00	Mrs. Bannon	2 25
Mrs. Pendleton	2 25	Mrs. J. W. Lewis	3 00
Miss Larkin Nall	2 00	H. & Small	8 50
H. J. Brock	2 00	S. Levy	5 00
W. J. Harper	3 00	J. T. Hudson	2 00
R. M. Patterson	2 00	Jos. A. Thomas	5 00
Wm. Graves	2 25	Mrs. O. C. Shacks	3 00
Ira Elston	2 00	B. B. Briggs	3 00
From small sums	3 00		
Total from Hartford			$132 00

FROM LIVERMORE AND PLEASANT HILL.

Sarah Arther on	$ 00	Matilda Artherton	$ 25
J. B. Arthurton	2 00	A. J. Artherton	5 00
Pennie Gabier	2 00	Martha I. Morgan	2 00
W. Fauler & family	6 00	Mrs. E. Brannan	
Mrs. M. Howard	5 00	deaths	20 00
Mrs. Hayes	2 00	Mrs. Howard	2 00
Miss Juanita Bennett	6 00	T. F. Gallaher	2 00
H. C. Heckell	2 00	Wm. Scott	10 00
J. Lewis	3 00	T. Taylor	3 00
Mrs. Cooke	2 50	Mrs. A. Nall	6 00
J. W. Talbot	2 00	Jas.	2 00
H. Hudson	2 00	Miss E. Bennett	5 00
W. Severs	2 00	S. L. H.	4 00
Mrs. E. Brown	2 00	A. H. Keen on	2 00
Mrs. M. Shirley	2 00	Mrs. Rich	2 00
Tho. Barrett	2 00	I. M. Mosby	5 00
Susan Howard	4 00	Susan W. Howard	2 00
Maud Hodges	2 00	A. Young	2 00
A. J. Humphrey	3 00	J. H. Jones	5 00
Mary Bennett	2 00	S. Hudson	2 00
Eli. Howard	5 00	Mrs. M. Hudson	5 00
Thos. Newbor	2 00	John Douglas	2 00
From sundry persons	38 75		
Total			$220 00

I should take pleasure in receiving names and amounts from other points did the bill forwarded enable me to do so correctly. There is a correct sympathy among all of you for the suffering soldier, which has prompted you to action. As your agent I transported and accompanied your contributions to Chattanooga, and there consigned and shipped them to Knoxville, to be distributed by the U. S. Sanitary Agent at that post among the wounded. As my regiment, and indeed our whole brigade, was on their way to Kentucky, I returned under orders to join them at this place.

I am also pleased to state in this connection that the Ohio County Court has just appropriated $4 000 in addition to a respectable private fund for the relief of the families of our to ders in the army. This is as it should be, as it will relieve the anxiety of many men whose families may be in need. It will strengthen the confidence of being sustained both at home and on the battle-field.

J. P. PELL,
Chaplain 12th Ky. Cav.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CAUTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS.—In view of the constant liability to accidental drowning from off the various ferries and their landings on the river, as is proved by the occasional occurrence of cases of the kind, and narrow escapes from them, I would respectfully urge the following precautions:

Each ferry boat should be furnished with at least four buoys, or light floats, capable of sustaining a man in the water, and constructed of such weight as to be easily thrown many feet, to which there should be attached a strong rat light line, one hundred feet or over in length, all to be kept in the most convenient shape for instant use, and in the parts of the boat where they are most likely to be needed, and one or more on each ferry wharfboat. On each boat and wharf there should be, also, two light, long poles—light enough to be easily handled by one man, and long enough to reach the bottom near either shore, if not anywhere in the river. The lower end should be square, and on each of the four sides should be securely fastened a large iron hook, not very sharp, to be run down to a person sinking or already sunk, by which the clothing could be caught, and the person brought to the surface. I believe these simple precautions would, in the course of a few years, perhaps months, save the lives of many persons.

H. M. ADDISON.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17, 1864.

P. S. In behalf of the lady passengers, I will suggest that the employees of the ferry companies insist on the *observance* of a rule, prominently posted in the cabins of their boats, which reads: "No SMOKING," but which is as totally disregarded as your city ordinance against "fast driving" on the streets.

H. M. A.

STATE OF INDIANA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, February 13, 1863.

Circular:

It is announced that the visit of the undersigned to Washington to ascertain the quota to be raised in Indiana under the President's recent order proved unsuccessful, owing to the great press of business before the War Department. The State's quota, therefore, cannot be approximated at present. Sufficient data is known, however, to warrant the announcement that after crediting all enlistments for new and old regiments, and all re-enlistments of veterans, and number equal to one-half the quota of the several counties as announced last October will be required to save a draft on the 10th of March. Unless the quotas of the several States are filled by that date, a draft will be made for all deficiencies without any postponement or delay.

Commandants of districts, and county and township committees are particularly enjoined to adopt vigorous measures immediately to raise the additional men called for.

Officers recruiting for new organizations must raise the number required to complete them, or take the chances of consolidation.

All will remember that counties cease on the 1st of March, which gives very few days more for recruiting.

By order of the Governor.
LAZ NOBLE, Adj. Gen. Ind.

[For the Louisville Journal.]
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
DANVILLE, KY., Feb. 15, 1864.

To the Assessors of Tax:

GENTLEMEN: By an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, passed at the present session, you are required by law to list the names of all the deaf and dumb persons of the State, and to ascertain and record the *residence after their names*, as near as you can, in the [illegible] of the books, *their nearest post offices*. For that purpose I ask of you a special report of this duty. While acknowledging of the names and post-offices of these unfortunates children, who can send them to this institution, I desire to avoid their being brought to the Institution for examination. The same duty is also required of you by the act for the blind.

Very respectfully,
J. A. JACOBS,
Principal Ky. Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb.

P. S.—All the county papers in the State are respectfully requested to insert the above notice.

"It is true," said Bifkins, as he led Mrs. Blifkins up to the window and began to count the wrinkles on her forehead. "What is true?" said Mrs. B., in a tone that savored of chagrin and some curiosity. "Why," replied he, "I have just read that every time a wife scolds her husband she adds a wrinkle to her face, and I counted five distinct furrows that have been added within a week." Mrs. B. said not a word, but there was a lofty contempt in her look for the credulity that could belief her husband, as he went out to buy his dinner.

We are glad to learn that the notorious John Smith has done something in London which redeems his character from much of the odium that his conduct here has brought upon it. He received a massive silver box for his successful exertions to amuse and instruct the children of the Strand Union Schools at Edmonton." That is excellent in John.

A new three-wheeled vehicle has appeared in the streets of Chicago, which the Tribune of that ilk calls an abnormity. It is said not to work very well, and limps somewhat, but no new invention ever met public favor at once. The steamboat was regarded a failure for years.

A VALENTINE TO MISS KATY JAY.—The following valentine passed through our post-office on the 14th inst:

As S A now I mean 2 write
2 U per'cly I'm right
The girl without a I,
The belle of U T K.

I I der if you got the 1
I wrote to U B 4
I sailed in the A K D A,
And sent by L N Moore.

By M T head will scarce contain
Half D A I'd relate
But A T miles from U I must
M — this chance 2 wri.n.

And last, should N R N V U,
B F sh, mind it not;
Should B F sh prove ship, shaw, B true,
They should not B forgot.

But friends and foes alike D K,
As U may plainly C,
In every funer'l R A,
Or uncle's L E G.

From virine never D V S,
Her influence B 9,
Alike-Induce 10 doleness,
Or 40 tude divine.

And if you cannot cut a —
Or cutter an I,
I hope you'll put a —
2 I T.

R U for an X A ti n?
My coquine, heart and eye
Heaves in a
A 1 of land.

He says he loves U P K S,
I'll e vi incen d Ys,
In X L N O U X L,
All others to his is

This S A gnifi U I C,
I pray U X Q4,
And do not turn in F I C
My [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DESPATCHES.

Important from Western Virginia.

Extensive Military Preparations.

Army of the Potomac Despatches.

Gen Meade Continued in Command.

Sensation in the U States Senate.

An Attack on San Francisco Feared.

Late News from Idahoe Territory.

Intelligence from the Gold Mines.

$15,000,000 Awaiting Shipment.

Nugget from a Miner to the President

Canadian New Postal Regulations.

To the Associated Press.

HEADQ'RS DEPART'T WESTERN VIRGINIA,
February 18.

From reports of deserters, &c., it is evident the rebels are making extensive preparations along the line of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad—either apprehending an advance from us or preparing for an offensive movement themselves.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

There will be no change in the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is understood that Meade will retain the position for the next campaign.

There was something of a sensation in the Senate to-day by a statement of Mr. Conness relative to the imperative necessity of sending a fleet of war steamers to the Pacific coast without delay. The authorities have positive information that rebel steamers have left Asia for that coast. It is feared that San Francisco will be menaced before the navy can afford the required protection.

Senator Sumner's report on the repeal of fugitive slave law and the legislation of the emancipation proclamation, was read in Committee to-day, and will be presented to the Senate on Monday. Several hundred copies of the amnesty proclamation have been sent into Lee's army within a week. The effect is already perceptible in the increased number of desertions.

Two officers who escaped from Richmond have been granted a furlough of thirty days.

In the House to-day Mr. Garfield stated that there will be $74 000,000 of gold in the treasury on the 1st of July at the present rate of receipts; and that the obligees of the Government for coin are $235,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The New Orleans correspondence reports the firing into of the steamer Sallie Robinson, by guerillas, near Donelsonville, on the morning of the 10th. No one hurt.

Capt. Fisk, of the Northern Land Expedition, arrived at New York from Idahoe en route for Washington. The reports that this band were killed by Indians is untrue. All returned safely. Capt. Fisk report's fifteen millions in gold dust there awaiting transportation to New York. There are over 12,000 miners on the ground, mostly Californians.

Captain Fisk has a nugget valued at $350, a present from a miner to Mr. Lincoln. He estimates the emigration to Idahoe this summer at 10 000. The gold region of the yellow stone is under the northern base of the black hills, and the gulches leading into the Big Horn at the principal tributary to that river.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The Postoffice Department of Canada having, for the sake of uniformity, consented to so modify the postal arrangement between the United States and Canada of 1851 as to establish a uniform postage for letters of ten cents, and the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States, it is ordered by Postmaster General Blair that in future the international postage charge on all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents; the single rates for half an ounce or under is prepayment, optional, without regard to distance or route of conveyance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The steamer Atlantic, from Hilton Head 16th, arrived here this morning.

General Gilmore and staff arrived at Port Royal on the 16 h.

The Florida expedition was a complete success. Several points besides Jacksonville were captured and our forces were pushing on through the State. No part of the expedition had returned.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 19.

The fire on Delaware street, between two and three o'clock this morning, destroyed nine buildings. Loss about $150 000; partly insured. Most of the goods were saved.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 17.

Steamer City of Manchester is signalled with Liverpool advices to the 4th. Four days later.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The argument in the U. S. Supreme Court in the prize bat-body cause is concluded. The court to-day is engaged on a few small California cases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

House—Mr. Blair, of Missouri, introduced a bill providing for the occupation of abandoned plantations in the rebellious States and taking care of those freed by the President's proclamation. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved that the Committee on Judiciary, charged with the investigation of the charges against Judge Miller, of Wisconsin, be authorized to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19, M.

Weather moderating, therm meter 26. The river has fallen 4 inches with 12 feet in channel. A great deal of ice floating, and navigation partially suspended.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19, M.

Flour unchanged and nominal. Wheat in fair request; [illegible] spring, Oats in fair demand. Rye firm at 85. Provisions firm, at full prices. Whiskey in demand at 26c but held higher.

Bulk meats quiet and firm. Lard held firmer at 10½c; delivered sixty at 9½ 10c. Linseed oil advanced to $1 51.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, M.

Stocks closed strong; bidding prices at close: U. S. 6-20's coupons, 1865, 108; Ten-forty notes 104¾; N. Y. Central 106; Erie 74½; [illegible]; gold 254.

Cotton quiet at 68. Flour active and lower; sales at 95 60 for superfine State; $5 65 35 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat very dull and prices [illegible] to 2c; sales at 1 32@1 33 for No 2 Chicago spring, 1 35@1 36 for No 2 Milwaukee spring, $1 64@1 67 for amber red.

Corn dull and heavy at 81 @1 for store. Oats a shade cheaper at 91@92c.

Pork dull and scarcely so firm. Lard quiet at 13½@14c.

Whiskey dull and nominal.

Petroleum—crude 36c, refined in bond 45c, and free 56@56c.

INQUEST No. 176—Held February 18, 1864, at the river, near Portland, on the body of a soldier, aged about thirty-five or forty years; height five feet nine inches; thin, red hair, and blue eyes. Verdict—"Drowned, but when, where, or under what circumstances is not known; supposed to have been drowned about two or three weeks.

JAS. C. GILL, Coroner.

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—Lieut. W. S. Mead, 69th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in charge of a detachment of veteran volunteers, some fifty in number, passed through the city yesterday en route for Columbus. The boys are in for a thirty days' spree at home, and richly have they deserved it. The 69th Ohio Volunteers is commanded by Major Jas. J. Hanna during the temporary absence of Col. M. F. Moore, who was wounded at Mission Ridge. They were under the command of General Negley during the "blockade" of Nashville, and have since participated in all the marches and battles of Gen. Rosecrans. Their original Colonel was Lew. D. Campbell, of Congressional celebrity; their original chaplain was Parson Brownlow, "the blessed martyr." The whole regiment will probably re-enlist this week.

SMALL-POX.—We have heard of several new cases of small-pox since Sunday in our city. Those who have not been vaccinated should attend to the matter at once, for they know not at what hour it may be too late. The spread of small-pox has been greater during the past year than it has ever been known at any previous period before in this country, and all heads of families should take the necessary precaution at the earliest moment, thereby avoiding much danger in the future.

There are so many disbursing officers in Washington that Government has deemed it prudent to close the gambling houses temporarily. Significant.

Over fifty thousand dollars have been paid to collectors of internal revenue, during the [illegible]

KING ABRAHAM'S EDICTS.—As Mr. Abraham Lincoln is very busy issuing his edicts and decrees, setting aside State laws and constitutions down South, we feel some slight degree of interest to know when he intends to commence in the North. With a sweep of his pen he has declared that the State Laws of Louisiana and Arkansas, so far as regards negroes, are hereby set aside by his majesty. The will of the people is of no sort of consequence whatever. Lincoln makes and executes his own laws, and snaps his fingers at all cavillers. But, while he is about it, why does he not fix up the laws of his own State, Illinois? Does he intend to confine the sphere of his humanity and benevolence entirely to the people of the South? Is he so partial as to bestow upon them, and them alone, the grand and glorious benefits resulting from making Sambo a free and equal citizen? The following notice was going the rounds of the papers only last spring, and, it is said, was posted in the postoffice and other public places in Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois:

Public Sale—Whereas, the following negroes, and one mulatto man, were, on the 5th and 6th days of February, 1863, tried before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, within and for Hancock county, Illinois, on a charge of high misdemeanor, having come into this State and county, and remaining therein for ten days and more, with the evident intention of residing in this State, and were found guilty by a jury, and were each severally fined in the sum of $50, and the judgment was rendered against said negroes and the mulatto man for $50 each, and cost of suit, which fines and costs are annexed opposite to each name, to wit:

	Age.	Fine.	Costs.
John, a negro man, tall and slim, about	35	50	$33 17
Sambo, a negro man, about	21	50	32 17
Austin, a negro man, heavy set, about	20	50	30 10
Andrew, a negro man, about	—	50	30 10
Amos, a negro man, about	40	50	29 67
Nelson, a mulatto man, about	35	50	30 67

And, whereas, said fines and costs have not been paid, notice is therefore given that the undersigned will, on Thursday, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1863, between the hours of 1 o'clock, and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the west end of the Court House, in Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, sell each of said negro men, John, Austin, Sambo, Andrew, Amos, and said mulatto man, Nelson, at Public Auction, to the person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs appended against each respectively, for the shortest time of service of said negroes and mulatto.

The purchaser, or purchasers, will be entitled to the control and services of the negroes and mulatto purchased for the period named in the sale, and no longer, and will be required to furnish said negroes and mulatto with comfortable food, clothing, and lodging during said servitude. The fees for selling will be added on completion of the sale.

O. M. CHILD, J. P.

Carthage, Feb. 9, 1863.

Now, the question arises, is it right and constitutional to sell negroes in Illinois, and not in Louisiana? If Arkansas has no right to pass laws as to the *status* of negroes within her borders, how is it that Illinois has? These are "constitutional" questions, upon which Solicitor Whiting ought at once to give us his profoundest opinion. Is Old Abe King of the South and President of the North? or is his power supreme everywhere? These are very important questions.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.—We conversed with a gentleman from Marshall county, who gives us the encouraging account of the condition of the people in the counties of Maury, Giles and Maury. He says the quantity of produce still remaining in these counties is large, notwithstanding the raids which have been made upon them by both the rebel and Federal armies. The principal want felt, is the scarcity of labor, horses, and mules. There is still in the hands of farmers much corn, wheat, and cotton. Some farmers made last season large crops than usual, free labor being used, and in the end they will realize more profit by the operation. The loyal men down there are in great heart of land sown in wheat, which is very promising; and farmers are anticipating larger crops of cotton this year, if the season should prove favorable, than they have planted for many years past; and what is more than appears this as the result of free labor. This is a healthy indication. We trust that the Government will give them as much protection as possible.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Crockett's ex parte vs Nesbeth's Gallaway; affirmed.
Fitzpatrick vs Rubin, Montgomery; affirmed.
Francis vs Smith, &c, Lou. City, reversed.

ORDER.

Terry & Bell vs Miller, Jeffer on; copy of judgment and mo'n filed and appeal dismissed, failure to file transcript in time.
Tinsley vs Watkins, Knox; petition for rehearing filed.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Allred, &c., vs. Hardin, Washington; affirmed.
Russell's City vs. Pearce, &c., Simson; affirmed.
Lindsey, vs. Barnes, Wallis, & Co., Montgomery; affirmed.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—*Kansas City Feb.* 13. We regret to be obliged to record the death by burning of a little daughter of Mr. Oakman, residing in the east part of the city. Mr. Cornnell has been in Colorado for about a year, and was expected home yesterday. His little daughter, eight or ten years of age, in anticipation of her father's return, had dressed herself with special care. She was tarrying herself about the stove when, by some accident, her clothes took fire. She ran out doors and attempted to go to a neighbor's, where her mother had just gone. She did not get as far as that before the clothes were nearly burned off from her, and she so terribly injured that she died in an hour.

The Parisians are greatly offended at the manner they were spoken of the other day in the Legislative Corps. During the debate a distinction was drawn by some speaker between the elements of Paris and those of the Provinces, and much stress laid on the fact of the centre of civilization and of enlightenment, the seat of Government, the "*ville par excellence*, so unmistakably declaring itself against the Government, and heading from the field its most favored candidates. These distinctions were met by cries from the Provincial Deputies that Paris, as was alleged, was the heart of France, the digestive organ was the heart; and the President of the Chamber adopting this view, added, he knew no account that France had "a good heart, but a bad head."

During a recent performance at one of the Paris theatres a man and his wife had a quarrel on the stage, the woman in a rage of jealousy, the man trying to persuade her that she was too suspicious and too passionate; both were acting with great spirit, when the wife waved her arm too near a candle, and her muslin dress was in flames in an instant. Both actors kept their head, however: the husband extinguished the fire, and proceeding with his part, interpolated, "You see, my dear, I was right; you are ready to fire up—*vous flammez*—for the last thing."

We remember hearing a sermon once in the city against theatres, in the course of which the speaker spoke of "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." The Rev. Mr. Burns, a South Carolinian, preaching upon Dublin, or the Powers of Woman for Evil," recited the whole scene from Macbeth where Lady M urges her trembling lord to "screw his courage to the sticking place."

The New Bedford Standard thinks the report that Gen. Butler's intended surprise upon Richmond was defeated by the desertion of a negro from the guard-house, who *knew all the plans of the expedition*, is hardly credible, and shows a very singular arrangement of affairs." This is the common impression.

Apropos to the Lieutenant-Generalship, the Chicago Times says "If Grant knows as much of the iniquities of Washington as he does of tanning leather, he will shun falling into the Lieutenant-General pit, now being digged for him, more than he would tumbling into one of his tanyard vats at

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NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The time paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every day subscribers can see when their term of subscription expires. Timely attention to this on the part of those desirous of renewing will prevent much annoyance.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL. H. SHIPMAN, }

SATURDAY, FERRUARY 20, 1864

☞The amending of the constitution is now the rage with the radicals. The latest manifestation of this latest rage is found in the proceedings of the recent meeting at Allegheny City. Where it will all end, Heaven only knows. It was thought great folly, as the New York Journal of Commerce says, when conservative men prophesied that radicalism would go on to such lengths as it has already reached. The idea was scoffed at when we said that the next step would be an attempt to force a particular form of religion on the whole people. That step has already been taken. Not boldly, nor in such form as to attract attention, for the steps of radicalism are stealthy at first. A convention was held at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of January, the report of which states that letters in sympathy with the object were read from Charles Sumner, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and others. The proceedings occupied two days, and resulted, as we are told, in the unanimous adoption of the following memorial:

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

We, citizens of the United States, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to adopt measures for amending the Constitution of the United States so as to rend in substance as follows:

We, the people of the United States, humbly acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among the nations, his revealed will as the supreme law of the land, in order to constitute a Christian government, and in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the inestimable rights and the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to ourselves, our posterity, and all the people, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

And further that such changes in respect to the oath of office, slavery, and all other matters, should be introduced into the body of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to these amendments in the preamble. And your memorialists will, &c.

Upon which our New York contemporary makes these judicious comments: "The proposal to place in the Constitution a declaration of our faith as a Christian people appeals at once to the hearts of all good Christian men. It is obvious that the vast majority of the people of the United States can adopt the sentiments toward God and Christ here advanced. But let us pause a moment before we accept the plan of putting our religious faith into our fundamental law. It is not to be questioned that a very large number, including many of our most valued and valuable citizens, cannot accept and adopt this proposed declaration of faith. Is it not then a dangerous step for a free people to take? The first step toward religious persecution in all nations has been taken in some such way as this. Hitherto the glory of the American nation has been that Jew and Gentile united in it with freedom. In no other country on earth has perfect equality and freedom been given to the Hebrew race, of which our Lord and his apostles were born. But the adoption of this clause in our Constitution at once excludes Hebrews from office and representation. No Israelite could take the oath to support the constitution thus amended, and none therefore could hold office under it. This must be considered before we adopt the new clause. Besides, bigoted constructionists would soon be found who would hold that the new provision made all laws and enactments unconstitutional which recognized any other freedom of worship than that known as Christian. Then would arise disputes about what is Christianity, and before long some section or State would become Pharisnically self-righteous, and claim that it was the head and front of Christianity, and that all men must worship according to its liturgy and creed. Such is the inevitable future from the adoption of the amendment." Our contemporary might fitly have added, that, from the last result he deduces, would arise sooner or later a civil war concerning religion, more terrible even than the civil war now tearing at the vitals of the Republic. The truth is, it has become abundantly clear, that, if the radicals bear sway in the government for another Presidential term, they will by various means plant the seeds of civil war in the very frame of our political system, transmitting to posterity an inheritance of anarchy and of bloodshed.

Shall the radicals bear sway in the government for another Presidential term? This is the question to be submitted to the people at the Presidential election in November. It is a question of tremendous import. Let the people resolve it.

☞We see it is announced that General Gilmore has given Charleston a respite. "The secret is let out by the tattling New York papers," says the Philadelphia Bulletin, "that the siege of Charleston is virtually abandoned. General Gillmore is coming North; most of his troops have been sent, or are going elsewhere, and the iron-clads, with the exception of the New Ironsides, are to be sent to the Gulf. Thus ingloriously terminates the most tedious and costly enterprise of the war. Charleston cannot be taken with the forces we have brought against it. The monitors cannot cope with the forts and the obstructions, and the New Ironsides, which is really the only vessel fit to engage the forts, draws too much water for the harbor. The capture of the city by our land forces is totally impracticable. After the expenditure of many millions, and after a bombardment and a waste of powder scarcely ever exceeded in warfare, we are compelled to confess our inability to accomplish what we undertook. "Mortifying as this is to us, and exultant as the rebels will be at our discomfiture, the siege of Charleston has not been without its advantages. General Gilmore has done as much as any man could have done with the forces at his disposal. He has driven the rebels from Folly and Morris Islands. He has destroyed Fort Wagner and many minor batteries, and he has made Fort Sumpter a heap of ruins. He has constructed batteries where no one dreamed they could be constructed, and he has thrown shot and shell, with effect, to greater distances than were ever before known. He has made the greater part of the pestilent city of Charleston uninhabitable, and has inflicted upon the prime movers in the rebellion heavy loss in property. Europe has been amazed at the work he has done, and the lessons he has taught in the art of war advance the world's knowledge of that art more than anything done in the last quarter of a century. We presume that all the batteries we have constructed will be held by sufficient garrisons, and that the blockade of Charleston will be maintained as strictly as ever. But, until we can have the right kind of iron-clad fleet to go into the harbor, no further attempt will be made to capture Charleston."

We trust there is some mistake concerning this announcement; but, if there is not, we trust "the right kind of iron-clad fleet" will be provided forthwith. The authorities have the means at their command. Let them apply the means without delay. The respite given to Charleston should be as short as possible.

☞Undoubtedly, in getting up vessels to go after the rebel privateers, two things should be kept in view—speed to overtake the buccaneers and power to sink or capture them when overtaken.

☞The rebel Confederacy's notes are now sold in the rebel Confederacy's capital at five cents to the dollar. That's only four cents plus one above their actual value.

(Special correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, Feb. 19, 1864.

In the House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Lowry, of Todd, spoke on the resolutions in reference to Federal Relations. He said he would not have uttered a word, but would have cast his vote according to the dictates of his conscience, were it not for the general tone and tenor of the debate, and some charges made against him and those with whom he acted, and in vindication of the loyal constituency whom he represented. We should discard all prejudices and enter upon the discussion with calmness and urbanity; harshness has begotten a vindictive spirit which should not embitter this grave controversy. He should not attempt to dictate any man's loyalty, or call any one a radical or copperhead. That man is not loyal who merely fails to be guilty of misprision of treason, but those whose every interest and feelings are in favor of the government in this war, and whose every impulse rejoices in the success of the Union arms, are too loyal. He did not hold it loyalty to introduce long resolutions in which to bind himself and denounce all the acts of the Administration and deprecate the rebellion only incidentally. He lived in a country where it cost something to be loyal, and he could not help being loyal, though threatened with destruction of life and property; and though some of the tallest men succumbed to the storm, he in his humility withstood it. He was a pro-slavery man by interest and education, and the good to the government because he saw that in that course was the surest protection of slavery. He was not the champion of President Lincoln; he had opposed his election; but now he is our President, and it is our duty to sustain him to every act to put down this stupendous rebellion. The Journal has charged that there was a party here in favor of the Administration and in collusion with the Freedom Convention to be held in Louisville, because they tabled the resolutions. He belonged to no party, but he was for crushing the rebellion. If the Administration does wrong, he would condemn it, but if it does right he was willing to give it credit for it, especially for the protection of the State. He proceeded to explain how the resolutions had been introduced, and how a compromise had been proposed, which he had helped would have buried the original resolutions forever, but they have come up again. The gentleman from Taylor (Mr. Chandler) had charged that if gentlemen were not loyal to the wishes of their constituents, they would act differently. This was levelled at him, because there had been a meeting in Todd county. Some who participated in that meeting were good Union men, but the truly loyal men of the county were not present, and two members of the committee were rebels, and one of them, not long since, harbored two rebels in his house, and told a Federal officer, now a member of this House, a dozen falsehoods to extricate himself. He had heard that a meeting was to be held there to nominate McClellan, but it was not represented by those who were the most tried loyal men. He was elected on no platform and under no pledges, and no one could argue that he was misrepresenting his county by reading the resolutions passed at that meeting. He was unconvinced by any argument he had heard, that it was proper to vote for the resolutions offered as a substitute; he was still unconvinced. Every doctrine enunciated in the amendment was in the report from the select committee, but the arguments here have been directed not against the doctrines contained therein, but as to their phraseology. Are we to differ about words between tweedledum and tweedledee? The gentleman from Bourbon would thunder in the President's ear—he objected to the word "impolitic," but it was a fit, appropriate one, for a dignified legislative body, and he much preferred it to expressing "abhorrence and unqualified condemnation." When using such language, he was concerned, and if our demands are not granted we must in honor fight for them. There was no man in the State who would raise a hand in such an event, and bring about practical hostility against the government. He was not either for throwing the State into secession or in antagonism to the Federal Government to save the dying institution which was doomed to death, at the hands of its pretended friends, when they made the rash attack on Sumpter. He was not willing to endanger Kentucky for the sake of slavery, and no man who loved his country would do so.

He entered into the support of the Committee's resolutions heartily and cordially and earnestly, and did not intend to give them lukewarm support. All could informe them and be informed from, despite the criticisms upon their wording. The gentleman from Bourbon had objected to the word "exhibition" as if it were applicable only to a monkey-show. Why, the gentleman had made an exhibition of his talent and oratorical ability, and he referred to his criticism only to show how weak his arguments, how the giant had been shorn of his strength, and it was to be hoped he had not been in the lap of the Delilah of secession. He did not believe that this rebellion was about crushed out, when its gigantic proportions are overshadowing the country, but we hear so much of the faults of Mr Lincoln that some here lose sight of the fact that there is a rebellion, and imagine there is nothing to fear but the outrageous conduct of the Government. We should never arraign the Administration by comparing it with the dreadful crimes of the rebellion. In the enormities of the latter all the faults of Mr. Lincoln sink into utter insignificance. Incendiarism, murder, and every evil of the war, can be traced back to secession, and there is not a negro free but can exclaim, 'Thank God, secession has stricken off my chains.' Gentlemen lose sight of the first great cause in their anxiety to find fault with the Administration. The idea that the resolutions imply that we must wait until after the war is over before we use all constitutional means to correct any maladministration is incorrect. We must do it now, and at any time, as the resolutions are not liable to the construction put upon them. He believed that the support of the resolutions was not a test of loyalty, and those who voted to table them were as loyal as any. There is not a man in the House now who would vote for the original resolutions offered; their impracticability has been established, and they have been much modified by the gentleman from Bourbon. Gentlemen had invoked constitutional liberty and wanted Kentucky to fall, if fall she must, with it on full flag in one hand and the constitution in the other. This was tragic, and he felt deeply for the gentleman, but he thought they would feel better, and had no doubt they felt better now, and would not touch the original resolutions with a forty-foot pole. Much has been said concerning Mr. Lincoln's amnesty oath, and gentlemen say they would not take it. They must remember they are not traitors in arms against their government. If they were in the rebel ranks and tired of strife, and desired to come back into the Union and renew their obligations to the government, they might not be so particular as to the form of oath. Gentlemen appeal to us to preserve our jewels. Is slavery one of the jewels? He held that to save the Union he would cast off slavery, dear as it was to her. In this great struggle, which involves the solution or the failure or success of free government, we have the ardent prayer of every votary of freedom throughout the civilized world. The fabric of our liberties cannot be destroyed without affecting the great heart of all the world, and shall we make any one institution the *sine qua non*, without which we do not care to preserve our governmental fabric? Will we permit the Union to stand upon the dangerous rocks rather than suffer our peculiar institution to be imperilled, valuable as it is to us? No said no; it the ship is about to be stranded, and slavery, as part of the cargo, if thrown overboard would save it, let slavery go overboard! With a brief peroration as to the glorious Union of our country, Mr. Lowry closed his remarks.

Mr. Shanklin, of Jessamine, next obtained the floor. He believed there was an unanimous determination to support the war and crush the rebellion, and that the great objects of all were the same. He should not have spoken had it not been that there had been implications upon the last Legislature, of which he was a member. He believed that if the resolutions adopted by that body had been made the rule of conduct of the Administration, we should have been much nearer the settlement of our difficulties and the crushing of the rebellion. He took up those resolutions, showed the principles contained in them, and defended them from the aspersion of the member from Grant (Mr. Smith), who had said that in his part of the country these resolutions were regarded as a very good rebel platform. The speech of Mr. S. was able, and I regret that my limits will not allow a full report of his argument.

The Senate having insisted on its disagreement to the House amendments to the bill to increase the Common School Fund, the question came up, Will the House recede? This was decided in the negative, by 44 to 41, and a Committee of Conference will have to be appointed.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon, Senator Fisk's bill was taken up providing that qualified voters of the State who are in the actual military service of the United States or the State, shall be entitled to vote at the Presidential election, at any voting precinct in the State, whether resident therein or not, and those out of the State at the several places where any of them, not less than one company, under a separate command to which they belong, may be, as fully as if such voters were present at their several precincts in the State where they would be entitled to vote. The machinery of the bill it is unnecessary to report, unless it should become a law, which I much doubt, as its constitutionality is regarded by many as unquestionable.

The Senate then took up the bill to establish a court of common pleas in Lonisville, and, after an extended debate, it was rejected by 18 yeas and 11 nays, as the constitution required the assent of a majority of all the members elect. The bill to change the jurisdiction of the city court of Louisville as to [illegible] was debated briefly, and rejected, 16 to 10.

Mr. Cyrenius Waite, elected as the successor to the late M. B. Buster, from the district composed of Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton counties appeared and took his seat. He is an old and experienced legislator, having frequently served here before.

At the nights session of the House, the consideration of Federal Relations was re-sumed, when Mr. Bramlette offered a series of resolutions as a substitute for the original resolutions and numerous pending they embraced the general resolutions of the Louisville Convention, preceded by the following:

1. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly declares, as before it has often times declared, that the State of Kentucky hath ever been and is loyal to the government of the United States of America, and is determined to maintain that loyalty against both domestic and foreign foes.

2. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly recognizes no material difference between any administration of the government, and the government itself, the one a temporary, limited in duration only to that period of time to which the offices elected by the people are limited, while the conduct of the same, the other is permanent, founded by its founders to endure forever.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the deliberate opinion of Kentucky, as she has long hoped for the federation, that the National Union upon that great charter of our freedom the Constitution of the United States, and that the civil war now pending between the United States and the so-called rebellion, should be prosecuted for the sole purpose of defending and maintaining the supremacy of that constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof.

4. *Resolved*, That in the exercise of its right to criticise the conduct of the National Administration, the General Assembly declares that the Proclamation of the President of the United States, by which he assumes to emancipate all the slaves within certain States, is unwise, unconstitutional and void.

5. *Resolved*, That while Kentucky desires the restoration of the old Union under the National Constitution and the Union formed thereby, and while she is prepared to suggest any plan for the accomplishment of that end, beyond the suppression of the military power of the rebellion, she is unwilling to consent to any principle of our republican form of government, any effort to reduce any of the States to a colonial or territorial condition, or to abolish or alter the relative position of any of the States toward each other or to the Federal Government.

6. *Resolved*, That Kentucky disapproves of the enlistment of negroes into the army of the United States, and she expresses in the most solemn manner, against all attempts to enlist in said army the slaves of citizens of Kentucky, against the will of their owners. Kentucky will promptly furnish, as she has heretofore done, of her own citizens, all the men required from her by the National Government.

7. *Resolved*, That for all wrongs which may have been committed, or which may hereafter occur, Kentucky will seek redress under the Constitution, and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful and irresistible assertion of the rights of a free people.

Mr. Shanklin resumed his remarks, and showed that the Louisville Convention incorsed the resolves of the last Legislature. He defended the resolutions of the last House, which the Senate rejected, advising a Mississippi Valley Convention, from the charge that it was disloyal in sentiment. Its objects were the preservation of the whole government, the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, and to prevent the commerce of the river from being impeded by the imposition of export and import duties by one or more States seizing its mouths. If there was anything disloyal in these efforts, he was prepared to assume their whole responsibility. He next compared the resolutions of the Select Committee, and the amendments of Mr. Bramlette, and declared that the latter more definitely expressed the sentiments of the Union men of Kentucky. His remarks were listened to with great attention, and were forcibly expressed.

Mr. Lauck followed in a defence of the select report. He gave a history of the secession movement, and asserted that all the vital principles heretofore enunciated by Kentucky through her Legislature and Conventions were embodied in these resolutions, not in the same language, but with equal force and distinctness. He thought that slaves, as any other species of property, could be employed just as the policy of the Government should determine. We regard it as impolitic to enlist them, but if the President regards it as politic to use them as soldiers, we cannot make objection, when it has been conceded that he can use them as laborers or army servants, or teamsters. When we object to the use of slaves by the government for its defence in its great emergency, we should reflect that the rebels, whenever and wherever they have the chance, seize them without scruple. We protest against their enlistment, but it is in respectful language, and that will accomplish more than denunciation. The cries of usurpation of power, tyrant, and tyranny was nothing new. They were heard before the revolution, and when men who stand by the Administration when it protects our State are called hirelings and Lincolnites, it had no effect upon him. He had examined in the Federal case, and left the comforts of family and home, and braved the privations of the field; and does any one suppose he did so for the purpose of freeing the negro, and did any one suppose he would be such a fool as to expose himself for their emancipation? Mr L. gave many illustrations from his army experience of the outrages committed by the rebels, and of the insincerity of those who, though living under the protection of the Union, sympathized with the iniquities of the secessionists.

Mr. Lauck, who represents Simpson county, is lieutenant colonel in one of our Kentucky regiments, and a very attentive member. He prepares himself before he speaks, and on this occasion I could see that he had mapped out a history of republics and of the growth of civil liberty, all culminating in our Union, and then showing the great crime that secession had committed in attempting to dissolve it. But, as guests set at a feast with a skeleton to remind them of mortality, so Col. L. had his mind's eye on his speech but his visual orb on the clock, which spoke inexorably to 9 o'clock, when the gavel of the Speaker announced "time's out," for at that hour the House, by joint resolution in the afternoon, had decided to close all debate and come to voting. The first question was on the substitute offered by Mr. Bramlette, and the yeas and nays were called, but when the clerk came to the name of Mr. B, he stated that he had proposed the substitute at the suggestion of many gentlemen who were willing to indorse it. It had been carefully prepared from excerpts of the former resolves of the Louisville Convention and of the Legislature, but all objectionable language, or what might be regarded as such, had been excorporated. But as the consideration of his resolutions had been cut off by the order stopping debate and the House had not power time to consider them, he would, if permitted, withdraw them, which permission was accorded. The House then proceeded to vote separately on Mr Hanson's amendments. The first (a substitute for the second of the Select Committee) was negatived, 56 to 27. On the adoption of the first additional, or fourth resolution of the amendments, the vote stood, yeas 35, nays 49. On the fifth resolution the vote stood, yeas 29, nays 55. On the sixth resolution the vote was, yeas 31, nays 53. The seventh resolution was negatived, yeas 29, nays 55. The eighth, which indorsed the principles of Gov. Bramlette's Inaugural Address and Annual Message, was adopted, 44 to 39. Those resolutions which were rejected were not defeated because there were real objections to them, but from a desire to procure a vote as nearly unanimous as possible, it had been resolved to adopt the compromise from the Select Committee. At last the main question was reached—the report of the Select Committee—but it was not reached over the rejection of the principles enunciated in the able and loyal State paper of Governor Bramlette, nor were they indorsed by the votes of all those present who had supported him a week ago for United States Senator, or had been elected here on the same platform with him, and had indorsed all his official acts. The resolution declaring his principles those of Kentucky, first suggested by the venerable Mr. McFarland, of Daviess, was adopted—44 to 39. The folly of voting against one's judgment was never more fully exemplified. Thus Mr. Lowry explained that he had shown his confidence in the Governor by voting for him as United States Senator, and therefore he should *vote in the negative now*. Mr. Luttrell explained his vote by saying he had opposed the Governor for United States Senator, and therefore *should vote to indorse his principles now*. Mr. Miller, of Ohio, said he was for the Conference Resolutions, but as this was something extra, he should vote for it. Mr. Ward said he had never voted against so many good resolutions in his life, and this one was among them, but as compromise was the dove of peace which brooded over the order of the day, he supposed he should have to continue to vote against good resolutions, in the spirit of conciliation. After the vote had been declared, Mr. Bailey, of Logan, changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative, and others were anxious to do the same, but the House would not permit it.

In very good taste, certain alterations to the report of the Select Committee were adopted, on motion of Mr. Thompson, of Bullitt, and Mr. Bell, of Boyle, which made the first resolution declare "that the State need make no further declarations *by legislative resolutions* of her increase loyalty or her sincere and unalterable devotion to the National Union *and the Constitution*." The phrase "legal status" was also changed to "constitutional relations." The vote was then taken on the resolutions of the committee, and stood 79 yeas, 5 nays, the negative votes having been cast by Messrs. Baker, of Boone, Foster, of Carroll, Garriott, of Trimble, Layton, of Lewis, and Linley, of Livingston. Mr. Sayres, of Kenton, moved to reconsider the vote, and that motion was laid on the table, when at half-past ten o'clock the House adjourned.

The proceedings of to day I must reserve until my next letter, for my space is more than exhausted. The town is full of lovely girls for the Fancy Ball to-night, and we expect to have a gay and festive time.

J. S. W.

Office Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company,

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20, 1864.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF Stock in this Company not in their own names will present them for transfer. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th March to the 30th April next to enable the Company to make up the stock Dividend of 10 per cent declared by the Board, which will be paid in stock on and after the 1st of April next.
f20d25 JAMES GUTHRIE, Pres't.

L. & N. R. STOCK.

I WILL furnish from one to twenty five shares L. & N. R. Stock. Apply to George L. Miles, at Hugh Waters's, Main, bet. Third and Fourth.
f20 d6

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } [illegible]

VETERAN SOLDIERS.

Officers and Soldiers

WILL FIND AT

GREEN & GREEN'S,

Corner of Main and Fourth sts.,

A LARGE AND GOOD STOCK OF

Army Hats; Army Caps; Gloves and Gauntlets.

The Caps sold by this house are all made *in the house* expressly for their retail sales, and can be relied on.
j19

F. H. HEGAN

(Old House of HEGAN & ESCOTT),
431 MAIN ST., BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH,
Manufacturer of Gilt Work and Dealer in French and American Window-Glass, Well-Paper, Looking-Glasses, Engravings, Photograph and Ambrotype Materials.

My stock of PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE MATERIALS is as large and well assorted as any in the market, and will be dispensed on as favorable terms as can be had elsewhere in the city.

The FACTORY FOR GILT WORK is fitted with the most approved machinery, and its facilities incorporated for furnishing all sizes of Picture Frames of new and elegant designs at the lowest rates.

ENGRAVINGS.

Particular attention is called to my assortment of the ENGRAVINGS, colored and uncolored, in which are added the newest and best publications as they are issued by the first publishing houses of Europe and America.

Special attention given to the framing of Portraits, Photographs, Engravings, &c. aug4 dtly

W. F. SNODDY, Louisville, Ky. } S. S. HOWARD, New York. Late of E. H. Short & Co., N. O.

SNODDY & HOWARD, Commission Merchants,

15 Broad street, NEW YORK.

W. F. SNODDY will remain in Louisville to make advances upon shipments to the house in New York. Office for the present at Snoddy, Gwynn, & Co.'s shoe Store, 614 Main street. o14 dtf3d

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Men's and Boys'
FINE CLOTHING,
MILITARY GOODS &C.
MAIN, OPPOSITE NATIONAL HOTEL.
jan9 d3m

KIRTLAND, BRONSON, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

Clothing,

45 and 47 Chambers st., opposite City Hall,
NEW YORK.

FRED. S. KIRTLAND, D. M. BABCOCK,
J. M. BRONSON, SAM'L CARTER,
JOHN ROSE, JOHN H. WEATS, Special.
fy d10

W. F. THOMPSON & CO,

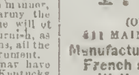
DEALERS IN
Stationery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Pocket Cutlery, Gold Pens, Cheap Publications, &c.,
FOURTH STREET, UNDER THE U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.

W. F. T. & CO. will attend promptly to all orders from the Army or the Country, and will receive offers for anything that can be procured in the city, which they will forward at the cheapest rates.

Orders for any sort of Printing, arms or circles promptly executed. The money must accompany all orders, for which full value will be returned.
f16 d3m

Strayed or Stolen,

ON THE 14TH INST., FROM NEW Haven Ky., TWO HORSES—one a [illegible] with white face, and both hinds high, having marks of harness; the other a dark bay, 4 years old, a slight blaze in face, about 16 hands high, having harness marks. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to me at New Haven.
f20 d6* W. M. A. CARDIN.



STRAYED FROM BUCK-WHEAT Street, Portland, a MULE, with white face, and white check. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will deliver any or all of them at W. R. Link's store, on Second, between Main and Market.
Feb. 17, 1864. f19d2*

Horse and Spring Wagon for Sale.

Inquire at the Bay Horse stable, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
f19d3*

A Fine Shelby Farm for Sale.

WE WILL, ON THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, between hours of 10 and 2 o'clock A. M., at Bagdad Depot, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, expose at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, one of the finest farming properties in the State of Kentucky, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less, lying on the Louisville and Frankfort Turnpike, and Bagdad and Harrods creek roads, and within one mile of Bagdad Depot, and nine miles from Louisville. The land is all under high state of cultivation, and is divided into convenient fields, and contains about 40 acres in wheat at the present time, and will be in clover timothy, and orchard grass sowed at the present spring. The improvements are new and commodious, consisting of a two-story brick dwelling house, 40 by 40 feet, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a never-failing supply of water on the farm. The location of the land is decidedly healthy, accessible, pleasant, and every way desirable—but gentlemen desirous of purchasing a desirable farm in the above county can call at the premises and examine for themselves.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

JOHN B. KELLY,
J. J. LONG,
F. C. STRATTON & J. Long, dec'sed.
Shelbyville, Ky., Feb. 20, 1864. d11

[Lexington Observer publish four times in semi-weekly paper and send bill and paper to Journal office.]

Depot Quartermaster's Office U. S. A.,

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., Feb. 1, 1864.

WANTED,
2,500 CAVALRY HORSES.

I am authorized to purchase at Munfordville, Ky., Cavalry and Artillery Horses, from 4 to 8 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, sound and well broken to the saddle. Price as follows:

[illegible]

FRANK ERNST,
Capt. A. Q. M.

MARK & DOWNS,

CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON STS.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST portion of their Spring supply of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING, VIZ:

Black and fancy Silks in variety;
Silk and delaine Poplins;
Spring and summer Dress Goods;
Linen, Embroidered Robe, and Handkerchiefs;
Table Linens, Towels, &c.;
Domestics of all kinds.

We will be adding daily to our stock throughout the season.
f20 d6 MARK & DOWNS.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE 5TH DISTRICT STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 20, 1864. }

Collector's Notice.

MANUFACTURERS, BUTCHERS, AND OTHERS assessed whom a Monthly Tax has been assessed by the United States Assessor are hereby notified that said assessment for the month of January has been returned to me for collection and must be paid by the end of the present month.

Office open to 4 o'clock P. M.

PHILIP SPEED,
f20 d10 Collector 5th District Ky.

100,000

Watches, Chains, Gold Pens, &c.

WORTH $500,000!

TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHout regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to get. Send 25 cents and get a premium certificate, which will inform you what you can have for $1, and at the same time get our circular, with full list of articles and particulars, also terms to agents, which we want in every resident and town in the country. $$$ per month paid.

PERRY & CO.,
f20 d5* Pittsburg Pa.

For Hire,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR, A NEGRO woman, good cook and washer, with a boy child five years old. Apply to JAMES CALLIS'S,
12m d3* 2nd Market st.

ONION SETS.

40 BBLS No. 1 onions.
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

300 BUSHELS clover seed on hand.
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

SEEDS.

300 BUSHELS Timothy;
1,000 " Blue Grass;
1,000 " Orchard Grass; in store.
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

SPRING BARLEY.

250 BUSHELS of fine berries.
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS.

We have a large assortment of warranted seeds.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

We have one of the best manufactured and warranted.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter green, sassafras, roots, and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes's signature on our private U. S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. This simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. The are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
o10 dcod1y wfm 203 Broadway, N. Y.

On the Wabash from St. Louis to Cincinnati, we will exhibit at

Masonic Temple,

ONLY FOUR NIGHTS WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1864,

Kurz's Celebrated Historical Panorama of the War.

THE IMMENSEST WORK OF THIS KIND, IN the 60 Paintings, with most wonderful light effects—actually racing more than thirty thousand representations of all important events—from the first shot in duty the Confederates at the U. S. arsenal, Ft. Sumpter, in the harbor of Charleston, on the 12th day of December, 1860, to the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., on the 20th of September, 1863, each picture being 18 feet wide and 10 feet high. Also the great original

All lovers of fine arts and our country will be highly satisfied. Soldiers especially will find many pieces of their own history. Come and see this recording artist, and patriotic specimen, and then you must agree with the *unanimous* judgment of the St. Louis people and press that Kurz's Mammoth Panorama is beyond doubt *the most truthful, skillful, complete, and interesting work ever witnessed*. For particulars look on the posters and bills.

A lecture by Professor [illegible] will be given musical accompaniment and full explanation.

Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

For the admission of schools, families, and children, GRAND MATINEES will be given on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. Children to Matinee only 15 cents.

Ord. J. C. FRANKEN,
f20 d6 Business Manager.

PILES.

A SURE CURE!

EVERYBODY WHO HAS USED DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY speak in the highest terms of it. There is no complaint from which it gives such general satisfaction as this Pile Remedy, the Doctor warrants it to cure 75 per cent of the most obstinate cases, even after years' standing of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It is prepared only by DR. A. STRICKLAND, Cleveland, and for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

RAYMOND & CO., Fourth street.
d10 dcod&wcowly—dec7

IDAHO TERRITORY.

GOLD MINES.—*Those wishing to emigrate to the richest Gold Mines in the world, and desiring valuable information in regard to the Country, the best and safest mode of reaching there in the shortest time and at the least expense, prospects when there, in fact every information necessary to those emigrating or designing to emigrate, will be furnished until the first of April when the last train leaves, on RECEIPT by Mail of ONE DOLLAR. Address J. Guerard, Box 2,098 St. Louis, Mo.* 23 d1*

HAINES BRO.'S PIANOS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A GOOD ASSORTment of these celebrated Pianos, every one of which is warranted to give perfect satisfaction with out limit of time.

TRIPP & CRAGG, Sole Agents,
f20 d1* Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

Diamond Saloon.

WE HAVE BOUGHT THE SALOON UNDER the Ohio Louisville Theatre, and keep constantly on hand the very best Liquors. If you want something good to drink, give us a call.

TOM. TINDELL,
f20 d3 HARRY SUTTON.

Good Things in Abundance.

20 BBLS CHOICE CRANBERRIES;
50 " Shenandy-anna Buck wheat Flour,
50 bushels Irish Potatoes;
100 " nubolted "
15 bbls Hominy,
10,000 lbs sugar-cured Hams;
5,000 lbs Breakfast Bacon,
6,000 Spruce Maple Sugar;
A full assortment of Fancy Groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash.
f19 d5* DOW & RICHARDS.

RIO GRANDE
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated on Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, having changed hands and been refitted all throughout, is now open for the reception of visitors and the public generally. Boarding by the day or week at reasonable rates.
f19 d4 T. J. WHITE-SIDES, Proprietor.

Copper Whiskey.

WE have in store and for sale low to close consignments:
100 bbls 2 years old Copper Whiskey;
165 bbls 2 years old "
50 bbls low priced Bourbon Whiskey;
100 bbls alcohol;
100 bbls Neutral Spirits.
MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG,
f19 d6 No. 22 Main st., between Second and Third.

Bacon Hams and Shoulders.

30,000 LBS HAMS AND SHOULDERS, last season's cure, perfectly sound, for sale at reduced prices.
MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG,
f19 d6 No. 22 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

HIDES---HIDES---HIDES.

4,000 GREEN SALTED CITY BUTCHER Hides and Deacons for sale in store and for sale by
HOLT & TAYLOR,
22 Main st., south side, bet. Second and Third.
f19 d1f Louisville, Ky.

Louisville Savings Institution,

Feb 17, 1864.

AN ELECTION OF NINE DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of the Institution on Saturday, March 5, 1864.

J. H. RITCHIE, Treasurer.
119 d10

NOTICE.

I HAVE A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with four rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, in cheap rent, within two squares of the post office which I will exchange for a small house with a good yard, in the city or near it. Short distance in the country.
f19 d3* L. F. GRIFFITH,
No. 50 Third street.

$5 REWARD.

LOST—A BLACK SETTER DOG—hind feet (or toes of hind feet) and lower part of breast white. Any one delivering him to me at Bridgeford on the corner of Chestnut and Preston streets will receive the above reward.
f19 d2

Notice to G

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 3 A.M.

ITEMS.—We notice quite a number of beef cattle passing through the city, from Indiana, for the Army of the Cumberland.

The 1st Ohio cavalry, 270 members, arrived from the front last evening on their way home. They have done excellent service.

The recruits are passing through in large numbers daily. One hundred and eighty arrived from Michigan yesterday, and one hundred and twenty-five from different points.

Three deserters from the 34th Kentucky and one from the 2d Kentucky cavalry were arrested in Cincinnati, and brought to this city yesterday.

Ten deserters were sent to Cairo in irons from this place yesterday, and two to Nashville. Thirteen deserters were received from Cincinnati and forwarded to their regiments yesterday.

We are gratified to learn that the Colonel of the 27th Ohio regiment, upon learning that one of his men had stolen a box of tobacco from a merchant on Main street, promptly refunded the amount of the property. This act is highly commendable, and should be emulated by all United States officers.

One hundred and fifty-five soldiers reported for duty yesterday, and one hunded and fifty-seven were forwarded to their regiments.

The body of Capt. J. H. Rhodes, who was lost off the steamer Les, which was burnt at our wharf a few weeks since, was found at the levee yesterday.

The Nashville Despatch learns from Mr. Charles A Fuller, assistant special agent of the Treasury Department, that trade will be opened at Huntsville on and after the 24th of the present month. The amount of goods permitted per month has not yet been settled, but will be sufficient to meet the wants of the citizens and residents of that place.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: Sallie Hodges, of Shelbyville, Tenn., is to be sent north of the Department of the Cumberland, and not permitted to return during the rebellion.

We are informed that our statement, yesterday, regarding a number of negroes now in Clark's pen being kidnapped from Missouri was incorrect. It turns out upon investigation that the parties who sold them had well attested bills of sale, and permission from the military authorities at St. Louis to bring them to this city.

We learn that the small-pox is spreading at an alarming rate in Covington. A number of cases are reported in different parts of the city outside the military pest-house.

General N. C. McLean has been ordered to Lexington, where he will occupy a new position to which he has been assigned.

The Knoxville Whig announces that the following persons have been sent South from Knoxville: Miss Nancy Scott, Dr. John Jackson, Rev A. A Doak, Mrs. Claiborne Kain, A. L. Maxwell, and T. C. Champ and family.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—Gen. Grant has issued an order in which he stipulates that all persons, not excepted from the amnesty granted by the Proclamation of the President, dated December 8th, 1863, owning cotton and other Southern products, and residing in localities from where it would naturally or of necessity pass through Nashville, Tenn., to the North, may, in pursuance of the Additional Regulations of Trade, bring the same to Nashville for sale on his own account, in compliance with trade regulations, if he resides within the line of national military occupation; and where such owner lives beyond the lines of such military occupation, he shall deliver the same to the Supervising Special Agent or Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Nashville, as the case may be, to be sold for his benefit, in pursuance of said trade regulations, on his compliance with the requirements of the same.

Persons will not be allowed to go to the front, nor to send agents there for the purpose of purchasing cotton on pain of expulsion from the Military Division and forfeiture to the Government of all they have purchased.

Military railroads will charge ten cents per mile per bale for all cotton carried by them, and twenty-five cents per ton per mile for all other freight carried for private citizens.

TWO MEN KILLED AND ONE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN ARRESTING A DESERTER.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from the headquarters of the 47th Kentucky, near Booneville, under date of the 15th inst., says:

Last evening Sergeant Sanford Ross, company G, 47th Kentucky volunteer infantry, with a detail of eight men, was despatched to the house of William Harris, some miles distant, where Colonel Clark had been informed that one Wood ow Sloan, who is a deserter from this regiment, was to be found. On arriving at the house they surrounded it and hailed the inmates. They (the inmates) prepared at once to resist the arrest, and opened a brisk fire upon our boys, who instantly responded. Sergeant Ross was seriously, but not mortally, wounded. Sloan was mortally wounded, and William Harris instantly killed. Josey Harris and Wilson Callahan, men who have the reputation of being notorious scoundrels, were taken prisoners. William Harris has long permitted his house to be used as a harbor for horse-thieves, counterfeiters, and scoundrels of every description.

SELMA, ALABAMA.—There are reports that among the objects of General Sherman's expedition, is an advance upon Selma, Alabama. We have little faith in these reports, though there can be no question that Selma is a place of considerable importance to the rebels. From a gentleman who recently left Mobile we learn that Selma has trebled in population since the commencement of the war. Immense foundries, covering many acres of ground, have been erected, and huge quantities of heavy ordnance are turned out. There are also manufactories of small arms on a large scale. Other branches of manufacture are carried on to an extent little dreamed of at the North. Selma is admirably situated as a manufacturing centre, beds of fine iron ore and of coal being found in its immediate vicinity.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, the Father of his Country, occurs on Monday. It has been suggested that our citizens observe the day in a becoming manner, with a celebration worthy of the great occasion. We have been intimated that the military contemplate turning out on parade, and it such is the fact, we hope our citizens will also make arrangements to celebrate the glorious event.

☞ The meeting held the past week on Grayson street, between West and Eleventh, by Elders D. P. Henderson and Mullen, has been of deep and growing interest, and quite a number of persons have confessed the Saviour. Elder Henderson will preach a discourse on Baptism at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, at the house on the corner of Fourth and Walnut; services will also be held in the evening. Mr. Mullen will preach at the house on Grayson street in the evening.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—The great tragedy of Macbeth will be produced to-night by the reorganized combination troupe. The house was crowded last night by a very select audience, and the greatest enthusiasm was elicited throughout the evening. The laughable farce of the Swiss Cottage will conclude the performance.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—Mr. John E. Owens appears to-night in the sterling comedy of the Heir at Law, and the popular play of Toodles. This bill will draw a crowded house, and it will be necessary to go early to secure seats. Mr. Owens is certainly the greatest comedian in this country.

☞ We have received from L. A. Civill two very interesting maps. One of Charleston Harbor, showing the position of rebel and Federal batteries, and one giving the march of Gen. Banks's command in April and May, 1863.

☞ We are under obligations to our excellent friend, Mr. J. F. Griffin, clothing merchant, corner of First and Market streets, for very late copies of New York papers.

RETALIATION.—In the summer of 1863, William Waller and Schultz Leach, two Kentuckians, and highly connected in their State, were commissioned and sent from Abingdon, Virginia, into Kentucky to recruit a company for the Confederate service. They were captured at Maysville, tried under Order No. 38, of Burnside, the barber, (the same under which two other recruiting officers had been condemned and shot,) convicted, and sentenced to die at the muskot point. Their sentence was subsequently commuted to hard labor with ball and chain during the continuance of the war. They are now at Johnson's Island working out the terms of their sentence. These facts were laid before the Confederate Government by the members of the Kentucky delegation, now in Congress, and, on Friday, Major Turner, commandant at the Libby Prison post, received an order from the Secretary of War, consigning two of the Federal prisoners, with the rank of Captain, to a situation identical with that of Messrs. Waller and Leach.

It is said that the fates selected from the eleven hundred Federal officers, were Captain R. C. G Reed, of the Third Ohio cavalry, (Col. Straight's command), and Captain C. O. Ives, Tenth Massachusetts infantry, both good representatives of the Eastern and Western Yankees, and apparently as equal to the task of breaking stone as stealing a negro.

The pair will be started forward to-day from Salisbury, North Carolina, the place selected for their future field of operation.

When the Federal authorities notify this Government that the officers for whom they are held are released from their ignominious position, they will be restored to the *status* of prisoners of war, but not before.

Richmond Examiner, Feb. 8.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ Postoffice currency will be exchanged at this office for larger United States notes.
oc9 dtf

NOTICE.—Mrs. Gilchrist has removed her millinery store to the east side of Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.
f16 d1m

☞ Prof. De Mann will remain in the city only one week longer.

NEW GOODS.—D. C. Tabb, corner of Market and Fourth streets, is now receiving his spring stock of Black, Colored, Check, and Fancy Silks, Poplins, Colored and Black Alpacas, French and English Chintz, Brilliants, Percales, Jaconets, Black Bombazines, Black Challis, &c.

☞ Lovers of the weed, either for smoking or chewing, can have their tastes gratified by calling on Peyrado, under the Louisville Hotel. He is in receipt of a large stock of fine cigars, his own selection and importation.

☞ Silas E. Blackburn, from East Tennessee, wants to find the whereabouts of his mother and father, who came North ten or fifteen days ago. Address him at Louisville P. O. f20 d2

☞ A retail stock of dry goods, notions, fancy articles, blank books, letter, note, and bill paper will be included in Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale this morning at his auction rooms.

CALVARY CHURCH.—The repairs to the interior being completed, this church will be reopened for divine service on Sabbath morning, February 21, at 11 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock at night.

KURZ'S PANORAMA OF THE WAR.—This panorama of the war, by a St. Louis artist, will exhibit in this city next week. The St. Louis papers speak with the highest praise of it, and, judging from some miniature views, it must be a splendid work of art. We advise all lovers of fine painting of thrilling scenes to go and see it.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.—Dr. C. H. Woodhull is now stopping at the Lonisville Hotel. In the treatment of chronic diseases he has no rival in the profession. The Doctor also kills and extracts cancers in from 24 to 36 hours, without pain, instruments, or the loss of a drup of blood. Cures guaranteed in all cases. f20 d3*

☞ The enlisted men of the Fourth Kentucky "Veteran Volunteer" Cavalry will report to Lieutenant Colonel L. Gwynne, at Capt. Hewitt's recruiting office, on Jefferson street, for transportation to their regiment.
WICKLIFFE COOPER,
f20 d1w Col 4th Ky. "Vet. Vol." Cav.

☞ Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers can use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as required—containing nothing that can injure the system. They are invaluable for allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, clearing and strengthening the voice.

☞ Patent Eagle Gas Heating and Cooking stoves, will burn without smoke or smell; best out for heating offices, sleeping rooms, bath rooms, &c. Call and see all the styles at Roger's Central House Furnishing Emporium, 213 e. a. Fourth street, near Main. f20 d3

☞ Fine stock cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, at J. M. Armstrong's, on Main, opposite the National Hotel, just opened for the present and approaching season. A. W. Roath is now foreman in the cutting department of Mr. Armstrong, and will be happy to wait on his friends.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render '*Brown's Bronchial Troches*,' or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers, and Public Speakers generally

☞ Mocking Bird Cages, Canary Cages, Robbin Cages, Breeding Cages, Travelling Cages, and all kinds of Cages at the Central House Furnishing Emporium, 213, east side Fourth street, near Main. feb19 d2

☞ The Kentucky delegates to the 22d of February convention are requested to meet at Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, near First, at 9½ o'clock Monday morning, for conference and organization.
By order of Committee of Arrangements.
f19 d4 JAMES SPEED, Chairman.

☞ Burnett's Florimel is so delicate and pure that it will not discolor muslin, and yet so permanent that its flavor clings for weeks. feb16 eod3&w1 *Hartford Courant.*

BE WISE AND BUY THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER.—This great instrument is not an experiment calculated to taunt with disappointment after a few months' trial, but a *magnificent success*. It is the most simple in its construction, and hence more easily operated and the least limble to get out of order. It makes the celebrated "Lock," the only stitch that has ever been found to give satisfaction in machine work, and the sales of it daily at their sale-rooms, No. 1 Masonic Temple, are larger than of all other sewing-machines combined. Now is the time to order those splendid machines. They are selling immense numbers of them, and we understand that it is almost impossible to fill their orders. Call at No. 1, on our recommendation, and make your selection f23 eod&eow

[No. 4]

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once. It may save you from consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

Have you Bronchitis?

Then try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have you Asthma?

Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

Have you Pleurisy?

By taking two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the onset.

Have you Consumption?

Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Hooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? For sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
fe18eod3 mar16-od3.

A REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he need a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and sold by all Druggists. feb16 eod3&w1

☞ Finest article of Coal Oil at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 213 Fourth street, near Main. f18 d4

☞ Best article of Coal Oil at Central House Furnishing Emporium, 121 east side Fourth street, near Main. f18 d4

FOUND AT LAST.—A remedy to cure all LUNG COMPLAINTS—the only "FAMILY MEDICINE" that physicians will acknowledge is good for a cough and for the consumptive. Allen's Lung Balsam is the specific for the afflicted to secure. feb17 d6&w1
mar30 d6&w1

COLONELS OF RETURNED KENTUCKY REGIMENTS.—The Colonels of returned Kentucky regiments will oblige us by sending their present address to this office, as we wish to write to them on business matters. feb15 d6

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24, 1863.

All citizens in want of coal can be supplied, to a limited extent, at 30 cents per bushel, by applying at the Mayor's Office.
d24 dif WM. KAYE, Mayor.

☞ Baby Buggies at SUES' variety store.

☞ Beautiful assortment of Tuck Combs just received at SUES', No 220 Fourth st.

☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine was awarded the highest prominm over all competition at the late Fair of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society. o8 tf

☞ Call for remedies for RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA, COLDS, COUGHS, and WHOOPING COUGH, and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS all of which prevail at the present time).
RAYMOND & CO.,
f20 Late Raymond & Tyler,
West side of Fourth street, near Main.

GEO. R. PATTON,
GRAIN DEALER
AND
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 120 Fourth st., bet. Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Keeps constantly on hand for sale, and is receiving daily large supplies of Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Dried Fruit, White Beans, Baled Straw, Sweet and Crab Cider.
jl1 d3m

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, at the sale of John Shallcross, three miles south of the city of Louisville, on the Seventh Street Road, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, a two-mold JACK HENRY S. ALLISON COLT, colored a Washington bay, 15¾ hands high and of a big color with black points and tail. Terms* H. A. SORSON.

NOTICE TO STOCK-RAISERS.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 27th inst. March at 2 o'clock P. M., at our stables, in Market, between First and Second streets, the celebrated

TROTTING STALLION JOHN RICHARDS and the bay SADDLE STALLION TUCKEYDOK; and one Jack. Terms cash, or a note bearing 6 per cent interest. BROWN & STONESTREET.
N B The pedigree of the above stallions can be seen at our office, near the corner of First and Market.
fe26 d3w

CAUTION

FROM

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products—to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of watches—

The FIRST has the name
"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name
"APPLETON, TRACY, & CO., Waltham, Mass" engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name
"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name
"WM. ELLERY," Boston, Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous indications by which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—another company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch" to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co." others the "P. S. Bartley" instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many variations named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
j26 eod1m 18 Broadway, New York.

The Fifth Thousand Now Selling.

JEAN INCELOW'S POEMS.

In one handsome volume, Vellum Cloth.
Price..... $1 25.

The great popularity which the author of these Poems has achieved, in so short a time, is probably unexampled in the history of authorship. The initial sale of her volume in England and this country already amounts to ten thousand copies. She has won for herself a home and citizenship wherever the English language is spoken."

The most renowned of our authors admit her claim to rank as a true poet.

"It seemed quite needless to praise these poems, so manifest and so charming is the talent shown in them. She has a wonderful ear and lyric facility, an eye for the beauty and significance of nature, thought that clothes itself in images, and a general intellectual strength. But the delicious melody of the verse could almost speak for the other gifts."
Ralph Waldo Emerson.

For Sale by all Booksellers.

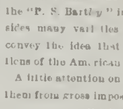
ROBERTS BROTHERS,
f6 d1w3 PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THESE WORKS DESIRES to sell or rent the CHEMICAL WORKS, *that are well adapted in a variety of manufactured products.* They are situated on the north side of High street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The lot is about 150 feet front, running back to the canal about 200 feet. The building is fire proof, with arched brick vaults fully one hundred feet square, and perfect for the purpose. Part of the building being two stories high.

The machinery comprises, among other things, two steam Engines, one of 25 horse power, a variety of Drug Mills, and complete Apparatus for Pharmaceutical and Chemical purposes.

The premises will be sold or rented as they now stand, or the machinery, &c., will be removed. Any one desiring special information can obtain the same by applying directly or through the postoffice to J. LAWRENCE SMITH.
feb2 d1wtf



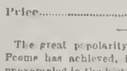
For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c, and 91 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisonous Drugs."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Has come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
☞ 100 REWARD will be paid for all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
☞ Principal Depot 483 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
WILSON & PETER,
Wholesale Agents,
And by H. PERKINSON,
RAYMOND & TYLER,
fbseod1m&wecw1 Louisville, Ky.

Taken up as Estrays,



On the 11th day of February, 1864, by Abraham Kohler, residing on Three Mile road in Louisville, on the Seventh street road, THREE COWS:

One red and white headed body and fore part of the head white, the white mixed with small red spots about as large as a cherry, small sharp horns, nipe, bag of right car cropped off and left ear cropped, 7 years old, and in thin order; valued by meal at $.

One red and white Cow, with red nose and head, white hind legs, tuft of the long hair of the tail white, balance red, white spot in forehead about as large as a man's hand, right horn a little split at the end, no ear marks, and 8 years old, valued by meal at $.

One dark red Cow, a little white on it in flitch and on fore-legs and breast, and white face, the white extending within six inches of tip of nose, the white running down on each side in a small stripe, no larger than one's finger, nearly to the level of the nose, no ear and slit in right ear and under-bit in left, 7 years old, and valued by meal at $.

Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1864.
fl3 d1aw3* JAMES THORNBERRY, J. P.

STOLEN

FROM MY RESIDENCE, ON THE NIGHT OF the 11th inst., a negro man and boy, by a white man named Wm. Conniff, about 21 or 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, blue eyes, sandy hair, and quick spoken. The negro man's name is PRINCE, black, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, heavy set, large feet, and turned out; one or two fine hoes of the upper jaw. Also a negro boy named WILLIAM, a mulatto about 14 years old, about 5 feet high, with light hair; had brogan shoes, and also a dilier pair. The boy BOB is yellow, between 16 and 17 years of age. Bob had on when he left a dark coat, the double breasted velvet vest, and brown shoes. A reward will be paid for the delivery of the thief and negroes to the jailer of Jefferson county, Kentucky, or BARNES RAY, Jeffersonville, Ohio river, 9 miles below Louisville.
fl0 d6*

$500 REWARD.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BE PAID for the recovery of the body of Capt. D. H. RHOADS together with all books, papers, and effects on his person. Capt. Rhoads was accidentally drowned on Friday morning, 5th February, inst, near the Louisville and Cincinnati water-boat, at Louisville on the steamboat Robert Lee, which was burned at the same time the Captain met D. G. Taylor was burned. Capt. Rhoads was about 35 years of age, had heavy black hair and whiskers, 6 feet in all inches in height, dressed with dark and rather heavy clothes. The above reward will be paid at the office of S. Roberts & Co., No. 135 Main street, Louisville, on delivery of the body and effects as above stated, by Frederick Rhoads, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa.
fl0 d9 F. RHOADS, or.

LOST.

OR STOLEN, ON SUNDAY NIGHT, THE 21st of January, from Stephen Biddins, Pleasureville, Ky., a brown HORSE, 7 years old, 15 hands 1 inch high, both hind fetlock joints white, white star in the forehead, and long tail. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to Stephen Biddins or J. Davis & Hecon's stable, Lonisville. A black HORSE, with left eye blind, was stolen at the same time.
fl0 dtf

RAN AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 9TH OF this month, a negro boy named DANIEL KING, about 18 years old, quite dark colored, bow-legged, about 5 feet 6 inches high. The legal reward will be paid for his confinement in the County Jail. T. V. BESANCON.
fl0 1d3d Fifth, bet. Market and Court Pla'es.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
n20 d3m

700 Volunteers Sick in Camp!—Young men, be warned in time. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers, and Bowel complaints.
Only 30 cts, 70 cts, and $1 10 per box or pot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCOTT, KEEN, & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Men's, Youths', and Boys'
FINE CLOTHING
AND
Furnishing Goods,
CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Fifth street, between Main and Market.
Mrs. S. H. BARNES - - Proprietress
TERMS $1 50 PER DAY.
FITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,
DEALERS IN
IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, MACHINES,
CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, &C.
311 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ We keep the largest stock of FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS in this market—our stock of IMPLEMENTS embraces everything needed on the Farm. We are now in receipt of the celebrated JOHN DEERE CAST PLOUGHS. We are willing to sell one good article for cash.
FITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

jan2 d2m

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

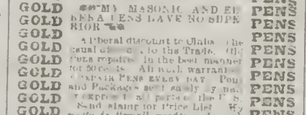
HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market st., south side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar12 d1y

Go to K. C. Hill's
GOLD PEN

GOLD	Manufactory	PENS
GOLD	(467 Main street)	PENS
GOLD	FOR A FINE GOLD PEN	PENS
GOLD	My House is the only Gold Pen Manufactory south of the Ohio.	PENS
GOLD	Pens repaired, and will sell Pens as cheap as the same quality can be bought in any country. My Pens are the FINEST.	PENS
GOLD	☞ MY MAGNIC AND EXPANSION PENCILS HAVE NO SUPERIOR ☜	PENS
GOLD	A liberal discount to Clubs.	PENS
GOLD	Send Pens for Repair. All work warranted.	PENS
GOLD	Pens repaired in the best manner for 50 cents. All work warranted.	PENS
GOLD	Send a PEN that I can make to suit your hand.	PENS
GOLD	and Packages sent safely by mail.	PENS
GOLD	Orders from all parts of the U. S.	PENS
GOLD	Send stamp for Price List.	PENS
GOLD	Address, K. C. HILL,	PENS
GOLD	Louisville, Ky.	PENS
GOLD	PENS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—15 per cent off old rates	PENS
GOLD	☞ Fine WATCHES on sale. ☜	PENS

C. P. BARNES'S EXTRA GOLD PENS,



SIZES AND PRICES.

	Pens only	Pencil and Pen combined	Pens, rubber holders and box	Pencil and Pen, Rubber holder and box
No. 0 of Ladies.....	75	1 50		1 25
No. 1 of Medium.....	1 00	1 75		1 50
No. 2 of Large.....	1 25	2 00	3 50	2 25
No. 3 or Commercial.	1 50	2 50	3 00	2 00
No. 4 or Engrossing..	2 00	3 00	4 00	3 25
No. 5 or Union.....	2 50	4 00		3 25
No. 6 or Mammoth....	3 00			4 00

All pens bear my *trade mark*, "C. P. BARNES, Rahway, N. J.," for which I have secured the *copyright*, and are warranted to carry fine and perfect it every respect. Sent by mail or express to any part of the country, free of postage of price and return charges. Persons ordering the above state the size and style desired, whether hard or soft, fine or coarse; and if the pen should fail to please or prove defective, will have the privilege of exchanging it. A deduction of fifteen per cent allowed on orders of $25 or over, and twenty-five per cent on those of $100. Liberal discount made to the trade. Old pens repaired in the best manner for thirty days or exchanged (*seal stamp*) each. Address C. P. BARNES,
Dealer in Gold Pens and Approved Watches,
sep9 d1y 230 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

SPERMATORRHŒA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power*, etc., *speedily and effectually*. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the specific will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price $1 a box. Sent, post-paid, to any address by JOHN J. KROMER, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa. Circulars sent free.
o24 d6ow&weowly

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the *delicate* appearance so inviting in the silly belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent, and smooth. It contains no mineral injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
o10 eod&w6m 202 Broadway, N. Y.

A Physiological View of Marriage. Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by address ing Dr. LA CROIX, No 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before.
jan22 d&wtm

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician to her Majesty the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited. In a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 24 page or pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars see a pamphlet free of the agent. S. B.—$5 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all Druggists. JOE MOSES, Sole Agent,
o15 eod&wkm 27 Courtlandt st., New York.

FOSTHUMOUS HONORS.

Whose memory so honored as that of the celebrated Prussian physician and philosopher Christoph Wilhelm Hufeland? Throughout the whole extent of Europe, especially Germany, his name has for years been a familiar household word, and there are but few in our own continent who have not experienced the benefits of his great medical and scientific attainments. His celebrated discovery for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c., is a preparation of the greatest merit, and gives the utmost satisfaction in all cases. It is prepared in this country by Dr. O. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, under the name of *Hoofland's German Bitters*, and can be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines. fe eodo

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y. jn12 d&wcowly

POISON NOT THE HEAD
with
NITRATE OF SILVER.
Use
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
certified to b
PURE—SAFE—UNEQUALLED,
by
Dr. CHILTON, of NEW YORK,
and
OTHER EMINENT CHEMISTS.

Produces any shade from rich mellow brown to glossy black in ten minutes, and contains no ingredient that is injurious to the hair.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair-Dressers.

Price $1, $1 50, and $2 per box, according to size.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative

is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cts, $1, and $2 per bottle according to size.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE,
Corner Fourth and Green sts.

Geo. F. Fellon.....Proprietor and Manager
T. L. Connor.....Acting Manager.
Thos. J. Carey.....Treasurer

☞ Sixth night of the great Dramatic alliance, Mr J. W. WALLACK, Mr E. L. DAVENPORT, and Mrs. FARREN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, the performance will commence with Shakspeare's Tragedy, in 5 acts, entitled

MACBETH

Macbeth, King of Scotland..... Mr. J. W. Wallack.
Macduff.....Mr E. L. Davenport
Lady Macbeth.....Mrs. Farren.

To conclude with the Farce of the
SWISS COTTAGE.

In preparation—MONEY and DAMON & PYTHIAS.

☞ Private Boxes $3 and $2. ☜ Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents. Second Tier 50 cents Gallery 25 cents. Colored Gallery 25 cents.
☞ Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7½.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson.

Lingard & Flynn.....Managers.
R. C. Gray Sole.....Stage Manager.
S. T. Vance.....Acting Manager
P. B. Warren.....Treasurer

☞ Prices of Admission—Private Boxes $5; Dress Circle and Parquette $1; Second Tier 35 cts.
☞ The Box and Ticket Office will close at 7.

GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT

☞ Six hours after the firing cement of the unrivalled comedian JOHN E. OWENS (for the ninth performance) will have crowded this Theatre nightly for the past week.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, will be acted the sparkling Comedy of the
HEIR AT LAW.

Dr Pangloss.....Mr. John E. Owens.
Dick.....Miss Kitty Blanchard.

To conclude with (for the first time this season) the
TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles.....Mr. John E. Owens.

☞ This (Saturday) afternoon Robt. Jones's Drama of the HIDDEN HAND.

MASONIC TEMPLE,
Fourth st. bet. Jefferson and Green.

Friday and Saturday Evenings,
FEB. 19 AND 20.
Positively 2 Nights Only
"We come to the friends we've met before"
THE
ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS,
Organized in 1846 by Prof. J. M. BOULARD,
AND
Swiss Bell Ringers,

Lately returned from a four years' tour round the world, will appear as above. ☞ Old and New Quartettes, fresh Gems of Vocalism, and many new pieces upon the Swiss Bells will be introduced.
Admission 50 cts. Children 25 cts. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock.

Notice Extra. By request, a GRAND MATINEE for schools, Families and Children will be given at 2½ o'clock SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb 20. Children and Schools to Afternoon concert 15 cts.
fe18 d3 D. G. WALDRON, Agent.

GRAND CIVIC,
MILITARY, AND MASQUERADE BALL,
AT MASONIC TEMPLE,
On Monday Evening, Feb. 22, 1864.

MANAGERS.

Major F. C. Fitch,	Phil. Judge,
Capt. M. B. Jouett,	C. Metcalf,
Capt. Hoodin,	Richard O. Priest,
Capt. Crawley,	Jack Cecil,
Lieut. C. C. Ammis	John Wilson.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES.
PROF. F. J. P. WASTELL.

☞ Special attention has been given to the music for this occasion. The Band will comprise seventeen first instruments. Leaders, John S. Bernard and Anton Zoeller.
☞ Supper by MONS. PARGNY. fe16 d6

GRAND CIVIC, MILITARY, AND MASQUERADE BALL.

A MASONIC TEMPLE, ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb 22, 1864.—Masquerade Dresses can be procured for the above

UISVILLE JOURNAL

We call attention to the following communication from Laban J. Bradford, President of the State Agricultural Society. It will be well for our legislators to take some action on this important subject:

"L WE HAVE A FARMERS' COLLEGE IN KENTUCKY?

Daniel Webster said "Agriculture feeds us to a great extent it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures; and we should not have commerce. These all stand together—the pillar that supports the largest in the centre, and that largest is Agriculture."

AUGUSTA, KY., February 6, 1864.

Thos. J. Bramlette:

DEAR SIR—I received a letter from J. H. Garrett, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, together with a call-logue of the Michigan State Agricultural College. They have many good reasons for establishing Agricultural Colleges in all the States. Iowa is the only State that has as yet established a College; let Kentucky be the first to follow her example. The importance of Agriculture to a State is readily acknowledged by all, but the importance of it for the individual to study, it is frequently out of the mind, not to say entirely forgotten.

Times like these tend to bring home to the thoughtful mind a deep impression of its position and we think the maintenance of the country, by producers will have the burden to carry, just as surely as in due time the physical system of the individual must pay the inevitable penalties of vicious indulgences. Because of this, and because agriculture is the great producing arm of the country, the obvious legislator will see to it in time that a interest be strengthened and fostered by every wise and judicious appliance which can be given to it. We may reasonably conclude that members of Congress at the last session did such views, for we find more done, or attempted to be done, than in a half century previous. A Department of Agriculture, has been created at Washington with a chief and subordinate, in place of the corner in the State Office formerly devoted to this interest, and if so office be filled by competent men, all good will come of it.

Not only did Congress institute a department of Agriculture, but a very liberal grant of land was given to the loyal States in aid of agricultural education. The States which have accepted the College land grants, prior to the 30th September, 1863, are as follows:

IN PEACE.

Iowa	240,000
Kansas	90,000
Michigan	240,000
Minnesota	120,000
Wisconsin	240,000
Total acres	930,000

IN SCRIP.

Rhode Island	120,000
Illinois	330,000
Kentucky	330,000
Maryland	210,000
New York	990,000
Pennsylvania	780,000
New Jersey	210,000
Mass chusetts	360,000
New Hampshire	150,000
Connecticut	180,000
Total acres	3,780,000

You will see Kentucky gets 330,000 acres of public land on condition that she will take and make good use of it. Do we need such a College? Most certainly we do. Establish this institution, and you save the cost of the Common School Normal School of education teachers; supply the Normal School of educated teachers; make the Agricultural College its foundation of education. What is the surest guarantee of material? Intelligent labor. Without this there is only a blind flowing of routine, and hence a dogged pursuit of old ways, because others have trodden the same path—a condition like that of the stagnant peasantry of Europe—a mild horse round of drudgery from one year's end to another. No living species plough or fattens the crops like brains, and the more they are cultivated before application to the better. A marked feature of the present age is the growing desire for scientific knowledge—to know why one practice is better than another—a word to understand the principles which underlie practice. Farmers' sons are everywhere asking for facilities for education equal to those afforded to what are called the learned professions, but which in fact have no great occasion, if as much for large and varied acquirements than the farmer, who will thoroughly understand all which is to be done.

Agriculture may be regarded in several distinct aspects. Say, first, as an *art*; next, as a *business*; and, third, as a *science*. As an art it is to be acquired as other arts are—by an apprenticeship, or, what is equival nt to an apprenticeship, by actually doing the work, and in this manner acquiring a practical familiarity with its details.

There is no college for the art of Agriculture like the farm itself. It is a business, also, or ought to be, although many make it a mere calling or occupation where they to earn a living. I have here often frequently alluded to the importance of knowing the cost of production, as well as the current money value of products, for it often happens that by reason of the possession of certain facilities, one man can produce a given article for less than what it costs his neighbor to produce the same, while his neighbor can direct his time and labor in a different channel to equally good purpose; while in each worked at disadvantage, seeking to produce what he either could do more cheaply and more cheaply; thus in right work every one is hard and every one faithfully and both fail. Some knowledge of business principles, and the keeping accounts is, therefore, as useful as practical experience, or the application of bone and muscle, thews and sinews.

But it is chiefly a science that school education is indispensable. What is familiarly called the science of agriculture is more properly the application of scientific principles to the art of Agriculture. The branches of science most intimately connected with it are Mechanics, or the nature and laws of physical powers and forces; Chemistry, dealing with the proximate and elementary constituents, affinities, combinations and inherent properties of substances with one life; Botany, including Vegetable Physiology, Zoology, including Animal Physiology and Veterinary Science, dealing with living organisms, both in their normal and healthy condition, and when unhealthy and diseased. Next second we regret Geology, Entomology, and other related branches of knowledge. Pursuing one to be learned on the farm. Elementary instruction in sciences to be obtained by study, under competent teachers, aided by the necessary illustrations and apparatus with which the school should be furnished.

It is earnestly hoped that the Legislature of Kentucky will not prove backward in accepting the offer which Congress, with far reaching sagacity, has tendered to us, and will establish a school where the sons of farmers may freely obtain all the necessary facilities to fit them to become ornaments to their profession, and when themselves established on their farms become so many centres of light, radiating knowledge to all within the scope of their influence, both by precept and example. By so doing, permanent and effectual aid will be given to that interest which is the substratum of all wealth, the foundation upon which all other interests build, and which in times of peril may be relied on to furnish a body of men intelligent, strong, courageous, and hardy, the true conservators of the public weal. Respectfully yours,

L. J. BRADFORD.

"Vicksburg, as still as it has been kept, is becoming a fast place, as I think" (says the correspondent of the Missouri Republican) "the following will show: Scene—a gambling table; place Washington Hotel; characters—No. 1, a resigned army officer and cotton speculator, and No. 2, a clerk in the Treasury Department and gentleman of leisure. No. 1 proposes to indulge in a game of "poker;" No. 2 declines. No. 1 proposes to cut cards for $2,000; No. 2 accepts and wins. No. 1 offers No. 2 $250 to cut again with him for $2,500; No. 2 takes it and wins again! No. 1 gives No. 2 $300 to cut it again for $3,000, and No. 2 wins again! and then there was a halt to take breath, and count over the losses and gains. That these men came by their money honestly, no one but a skeptic would doubt; but another thing is also true, i. e., none but a first rate paying business would justify these liberal habits.

THE WESTERN IRON-CLADS.—The gunboat Milwaukee was launched at St. Louis on the 4th inst., the Chickasaw on the 8th inst., and the Kickapoo will be launched in a few days. These vessels are all two-turreted monitors and sisters to the Winnebago, which was put on trial about two months ago. It is expected that all these vessels will be completed in less than two months. Two of them have the Ead's patent turret, in which the guns are operated by steam. The gunboat Ozark left St. Louis on the 5th inst. This vessel, unlike the others named, is of wood, and has one Ericsson turret. The completion of all these vessels has been so much delayed beyond the contract time that the objects which they were intended to remove, viz: the forts on the Mississippi, no longer exist in the hands of the rebels.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COM., LOUISVILLE, } LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 4, 1864. }

Special Orders, No. 31.

EXTRACT.

* * * * * * *

III. By direction of Maj. Gen. Foster, commanding Department of the Ohio, officers in command of regiments and detachments of Ohio troops arriving in this city from the front, will at once report by telegraph to the Governor of Ohio for further instructions.

By order of Col. S. D. Bruce, 20th Kentucky Infantry, Commanding.

JAS. A. McCAMPBELL,
f5 d1mar1 Lieut. and Post Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15, 1864.

The time for paying bounties of three hundred dollars ($300) for new recruits and four hundred dollars ($400) for veteran recruits, and also of premiums of fifteen dollars ($15) and twenty-five dollars ($25) for such recruits to recruiting agents, has been extended to March 1, 1864, including also all such recruits as may have enlisted or been obtained since January 5, 1864.

W. H SIDELL,
Major 15th U. S. I. and A. A. Provost Marshal General for Kentucky. j15 d1mar1

HEADQS. MILITARY COMMANDER, LOUISVILLE, } LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 10, 1864. }

Special Orders, No. 36.

EXTRACT.

V. The practice of soldiers wearing citizens' clothing and officers uniform instead of the uniform prescribed by the Regulations has become so general as to be of great injury to the service. It is therefore ordered that soldiers wearing citizens' clothing or portions of officers' uniform be divested of all such articles and required to wear the proper uniform.

That no selling citizens' clothing or portions of officers' uniform or soldiers' of all such articles and refund the money paid for such articles.

By order of
20th Ky. Infantry Commanding.

JAS. A. McCAMPBELL, Lieut. and Post Adjutant.
f11 d12

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAV. DIV., LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9, 1864.

General Orders No. 1.

All commissioned officers of this brigade who have been on furlough as veteran volunteers will report at Lexington, Ky., the place of rendezvous, on or by the 15th inst.

All enlisted men of this brigade, re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, will report at Lexington Ky., within ten days after the expiration of their furlough.

By command of Col. LEWIS D. WATKINS,
Jas N. Horne, Cart and A. A. G. f10 d10

Railroad Tax Collector's Sale.

I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Court-house door in city of Louisville, Ky. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, February 5, 1864, the following described lots or parts of lots, and improvements thereon, if any, taxable by the Railroad and Warehouse Interest for the year 1863, or any other taxes on the property for the year 1863, or any year named in describing the property, and the costs attached to each tax bill:

Adams, Henry, imp, s Mk, 9 x 9 in 3d, on cor 3d & 2d	3 50
Arbuckle's Jas, est, 37 by 200, e Wk, 11 & 12 & imp	3 67
Athey J. H., 27 by 160, s Wal, 18 & 17 & imp	1 99
Ball, C. Alfred, 27½ by 15½, w Gray, Jas & Hall, & imp, 30 by 155, s G ay Hall & Ols	16 66
Bailey, James, imp, s de, 9 x 9	2 05
Ball, O. (colored) imp, s Wal, 9 x 10	1 60
Bennett Wm, 21 by 165, n Bow, 16 & 17, & imp	2 73
Boyd James L., 26½ by 201, n Green, e Shel & Camp & imp, 26 by 198, n Mar, 15 & 16	3 34
Bohon Mrs. Cath., 26 by 200, n Mar, 15 & 16	3 17
Brooks W. B. M., 60 by 140, n o cor W. st. Wood & Brierly Ed. R., all well to pay, 40 by 200, e York & Lex	8 75
Brimhall Geo., 16 by 30 10-12, w 10, Jol & Gr	2 07
Bowden Mary E., 50 by 201, e 2 Quick Brook	2 70
Brockway Charles, 10 by 198, sq 3, Portland, & imp	7 37
Bradley Mrs Eliz, 20 by 198, sq 97, Portland, & imp	4 48
Butterfield Frank, 45 by 198, sq 93, lot 19, & imp, 16 by 198, sq 107, lot 109	7 32
Borland N, 50 by 80, s Mulberry, 16 & 17, Bow & Dun, & imp	6 27
Caldwell Robert, imp, e 3d, York & Lex	1 93
Carroll Daniel, 33 by 100, alley, 16 & 17, Av & High	4 35
Cottrell Sarah, imp, w 9, 31st & Chestnut	1 41
Chilton Robt, 20 by 160, s Wal, 15 & 16 & imp	1 63
Christopher Jane (of colors) imp, n Wal, 9 & 10	1 87
Chilton Levi, 100 by 198, n Dill Av	3 58
Clemenson W J, 40 by 200, o e York & Lex & imp	8 20
Clarke Sire M, imp, n Mar, 15 & 16	4 98
Cokebury P, 100 by 198, n Mar, Pres & Jac, & imp	5 50
Cole, Silas M, imp, s Mar, Pres & Jac, & imp	5 50
Cole Sidney, 50 by 198, n Jefferson, w Shelby, & imp	7 01
Cochran Jerry, 50 by 198 n Ches, Jac & Hub	3 88
Collins John, 40 by 161, s e Gray, Jac & Hub	3 91
Colburn Jos B, 33 by 200, n w cor Mag & 13 & imp	4 32
Coon Mrs Martha Jane, 40 by 161, n Port Av, & imp	2 92
Dean (colored) Sarah, 25 by 200, w J ack, 1 & 2 & imp	7 65
Davis, Mrs. D., 30 by 240, n Port Av, op Gem, & imp	11 68
Dail Sarah, 25 by 200, w J ack, 1 & 2 & imp	4 98
Davis John, house & lot, Shipp P	1 60
Dunpher Mrs., 20 by 155, n Pr, Hau & Clay	2 65
Dempster Thos., 30 by 200, w s, Pin & York, & imp, 21 by 101, e 18, & Hill Grd	5 18
Ellis Mrs Jane A., 20 by 160 s Bow, 15 & 16	2 15
Dandy John, 25 by 50, 16 & 17, Av & High, & imp	3 70
Draffer Chris., 30 by 85, alley, 16 & 17, Bow & Ba, & imp	2 10
Dragon Lott, 25 by 200, n Jack, 1 & 2 & imp	4 98
Duncan A. Z. (colored) imp, s Pin, 50 by 80, e 12, Wr & Mac & imp	2 10
Duncan Mary F. B. Duncan, trustee, 2 by 4 0, on e Ch & Pra, & imp	16 13
Easley Nancy (of col), imp w 10, Wat & Cher	1 60
Fiorley John's est, 31 by 60, Gra & Wal, 13 & 14 & imp	2 17
Edwards Martin, 25 by 130, e Lytle, 15 & 16	3 15
Edwards Elijah, 30 by 130 n Bank, 15 & 16 & imp	3 73
Evans Isaac, imp in Hill	1 60
Farrell John, 2 by 200, n Mag, 15 & 16, & imp	3 34
Fenlon Wm, 50 by 165, s Mad, 11 & 12, & imp	11 58
Murphy Eliza, 25 by 50, 16 & 17, Av & High	4 11
Foley Peter, 25 by 200, n Mar, 15 & 16, & imp	3 73
Gaines Mrs. Cath., 20 by 200, n Mar, 15 & 16	3 17
Gibson Wm, 25 by 150, n Bank, near Part, & imp	8 75
Gilbert Wm, 30 by 150, n Gray, 11 & 12, & imp	4 90